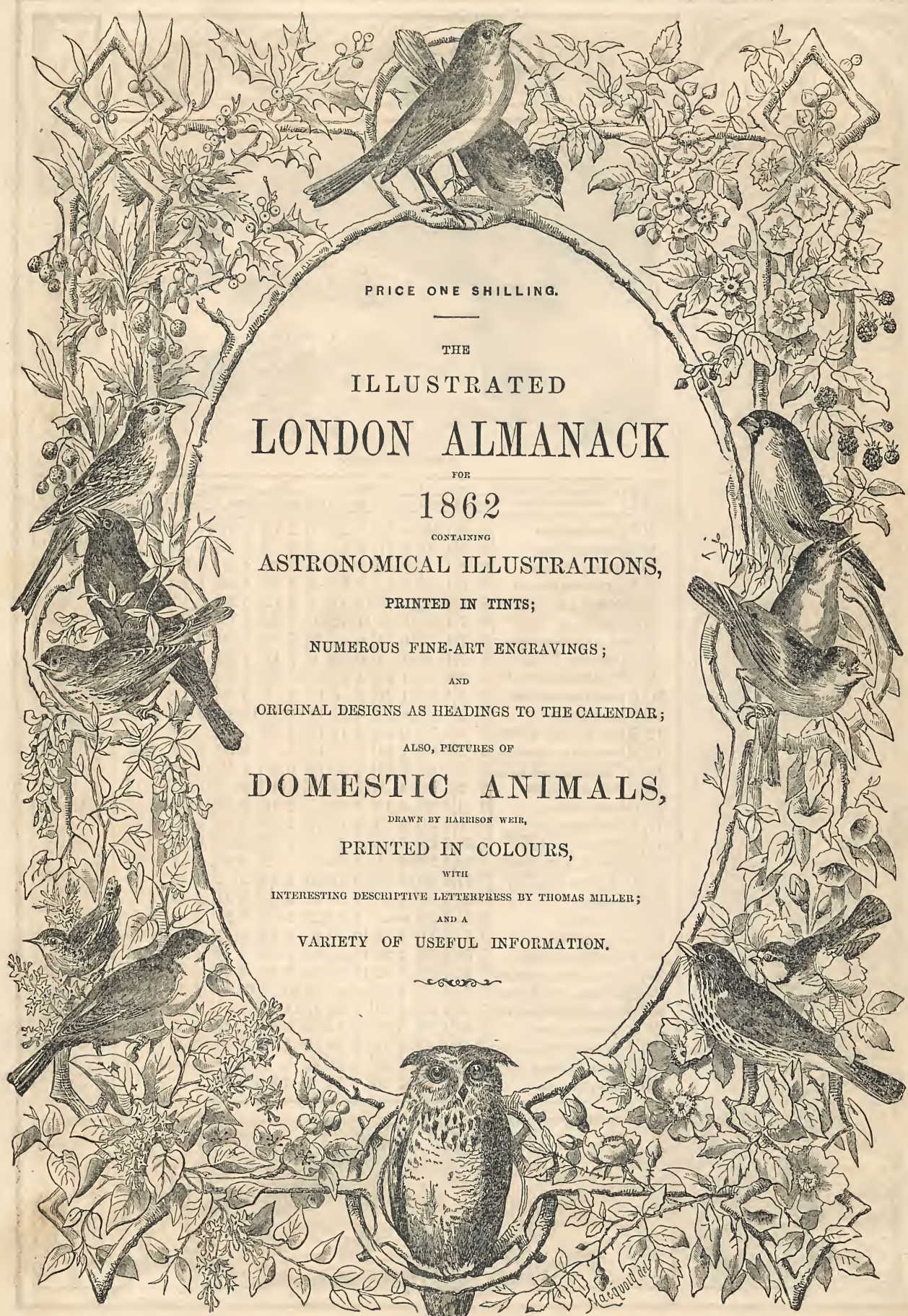


*S. C. Thring*



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FOR  
1862

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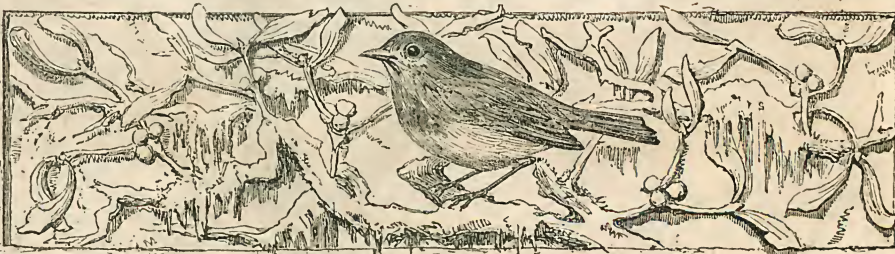
VARIETY OF USEFUL INFORMATION.





FAGGET GATHERER.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN.			MOON.			HIGH WATER AT			
			Rises.	Sets.	Age	Rises.	Sets.	Age	Lond'n Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.	Morn.	Aftern.
1	W	<i>Circumcision</i>	8 83 59	8 43 5 23	1	2 11	2 37	11 40	—	—	—	—
2	Th	Day break 6h. 3m.	8 84 0	9 11 6 44	2	3 2	3 25	0 3	0 26	—	—	—
3	F	Twilight ends 6h. 7m.	8 84 1	9 34 8 4	3	3 48	4 10	0 48	1 8	—	—	—
4	S	Malle. Rachel died, 1853	8 84 3	9 53 9 19	4	4 30	4 50	1 28	1 50	—	—	—
5	S	2ND. S. APT. CHRIST.	8 84 4	10 9 10 31	5	5 12	5 32	2 10	2 30	—	—	—
6	M	<i>Epiphany</i> Twelfth Day	8 74 5	10 25 11 42	6	5 52	6 12	2 50	3 8	—	—	—
7	Th	Bk. of Com. Prayer intr. 1549	8 74 7	10 41 Morn.	7	6 30	6 50	3 28	3 49	—	—	—
8	W	<i>Laician</i> Fire Insurance due	8 74 8	11 1 0 50	8	7 11	7 32	4 10	4 34	—	—	—
9	Th	Royal Exchange burnt, 1838	8 64 9	11 19 1 58	9	7 56	8 26	5 4	5 39	—	—	—
10	F	Penny Post established, 1840	8 54 11	11 46 3 6	10	9 1	9 36	6 14	6 50	—	—	—
11	S	Hilary Term begins	8 54 12	Aftern. 4 11	11	10 12	10 48	7 26	8 3	—	—	—
12	S	1ST S. APT. EPIPH.	8 44 13	0 59 5 11	12	11 25	—	8 38	9 10	—	—	—
13	M	Cambridge Lent Term beg.	8 34 15	1 51 6 5	13	0 0	0 32	9 35	9 56	—	—	—
14	Th	Average Coldest Day of Year	8 34 16	2 51 6 50	14	0 57	1 18	10 18	10 38	—	—	—
15	W	Oxford Lent Term begins	8 24 18	4 0 7 26	15	1 40	2 0	10 57	11 17	—	—	—
16	Th	Battle of Rivoli, 1797	8 14 20	5 13 7 56	16	2 19	2 39	11 36	11 53	—	—	—
17	F	Spenser died, 1598	8 04 21	6 29 8 16	17	2 58	3 15	—	0 11	—	—	—
18	S	Day breaks 5h. 57m.	7 59 4	23 7 45 8 39	18	3 33	3 50	0 28	0 45	—	—	—
19	S	<i>Prisca</i> Old Twelfth Day	7 58 4	25 9 1 8 58	19	4 7	4 26	1 4	1 22	—	—	—
20	M	2ND S. APT. EPIPH.	7 57 4	26 10 21 9 16	20	4 44	5 2	1 40	1 59	—	—	—
21	Th	<i>Fabian</i> First English Parl., 1265	7 56 4	28 11 39 9 34	21	5 21	5 41	2 19	2 37	—	—	—
22	W	<i>Agnes</i>	7 55 4	30 Morn. 9 54	22	5 59	6 21	2 59	3 22	—	—	—
23	Th	<i>Vincent</i>	7 54 4	31 1 2 10 20	23	6 44	7 7	3 45	4 11	—	—	—
24	F	Day breaks 5h. 53m.	7 53 4	33 2 22 10 52	24	7 33	8 4	4 42	5 16	—	—	—
25	S	Twilight ends 6h. 33m.	7 51 4	35 3 42 11 34	25	8 38	9 20	5 58	6 41	—	—	—
26	S	Princess Royal married, 1858	7 49 4	37 4 53 Aftern. 26	10 3	10 47	7 25	8 10	—	—	—	—
27	M	3RD S. APT. EPIPH.	7 48 4	39 5 51 1 36	27	11 32	—	8 50	9 22	—	—	—
28	Th	Greece decl. Independ., 1822	7 47 4	40 6 36 2 54	28	0 12	0 44	9 52	10 19	—	—	—
29	W	Prescott died, 1859	7 46 4	42 7 10 4 15	29	1 14	1 41	10 45	11 7	—	—	—
30	Th	Wellington College op., 1859	7 45 4	44 7 35 5 36	30	2 7	2 29	11 29	11 51	—	—	—
31	F	Charles I. beheaded, 1649	7 43 4	45 7 56 6 55	1	2 51	3 13	—	0 10	—	—	—
		Hilary Term ends										







"DON QUIXOTE IN HIS STUDY."—FROM A PAINTING BY SCHRÖDTER.  
FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1862.

## THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

**THE QUEEN.**—VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married, February 10, 1840, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, son of King George III.

His Royal Highness Francis-Albert-Augustus-Charles-Emanuel-Buisici, PRINCE CONSORT, DUKE OF SAXE, PRINCE OF COBURG AND GOTH, K.G., born August 26, 1819.

The children of her Majesty are:—

Her Royal Highness Victoria-Adelaide-Mary-Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL, born November 21, 1840, and married to his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, January 25, 1858.

His Royal Highness Albert-Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, born November 9, 1841.

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud-Mary, born April 25, 1843.

His Royal Highness Alfred-Ernest Albert, born August 6, 1844.

Her Royal Highness Helena-Augusta-Victoria, born May 25, 1846.

Her Royal Highness Louisa-Carolina-Alberta, born March 18, 1848.

His Royal Highness Arthur-William-Patrick-Albert, born May 1, 1850.

His Royal Highness Leopold-George-Duncan-Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice-Mary-Victoria-Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

George-Frederick-William Charles, K.G., DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, cousin to her Majesty, born March 26, 1819.

Augusta-Wilhelmina-Louisa, DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, born July 25, 1795; married, in 1818, the late Duke of Cambridge, by whom she has issue George-William, Augusta-Caroline, and Mary-Adelaide.

George-Frederick-Alexander-Charles-Ernest-Augustus, K.G., KING OF HANOVER, cousin to her Majesty, born May 27, 1819; married, February, 1843, Princess Mary of Saxe-Altenburg, and has a son.

Augusta-Caroline-Charlotte-Elizabeth-Mary-Sophia-Louisa, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty, born July 19, 1822; married, June 28, 1843, Frederick, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Mary-Adelaide-Wilhelmina-Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty, born November 27, 1833.

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Comptroller of the Household .. .. .	Viscount Castlereagh.
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Keeper of the Privy Purse .. .. .	Major-General Sir C. Phipps.
Secretary .. .. .	H. T. Harrison, Esq.
Mistress of the Robes .. .. .	Duchess of Wellington.
Master of the Horse .. .. .	Marquis of Ailesbury.
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Master of the Buckhounds .. .. .	Earl of Bessborough.

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Private Secretary .. .. .	Major-General Hon. C. Grey.
Clerk Marshal .. .. .	Colonel Hon. A. N. Hood.

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Treasurer and Officer .. .. .	Major-General Sir C. Phipps.
Keeper of the Privy Seal .. .. .	Sir W. Dunbar, Bart.
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Chancellor of the Exchequer .. .. .	..	Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.		
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Lord Privy Seal .. .. .	..	Duke of Argyll.		
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		Foreign Affairs .. .. .	..	Earl Russell.
		Colonies .. .. .	..	Duke of Newcastle.
		War .. .. .	..	Sir G. C. Lewis.
		India .. .. .	..	Right Hon. Sir C. Wood.
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Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster .. .. .	..	Right Hon. E. Cardwell.		
President of the Poor-law Board .. .. .	..	Right Hon. C. P. Villiers.		
Postmaster-General .. .. .	..	Lord Stanley of Alderley.		
First Commissioner of Works .. .. .	..	Right Hon. W. T. Cowper.		
Secretary for Ireland .. .. .	..	Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel.		

(The above form the Cabinet.)

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Deputy Keeper of the Great Seal .. .. .	J. H. Mackenzie, Esq.
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Knight Marshal .. .. .	Duke of Hamilton.
Master of the Household .. .. .	Duke of Argyll, K.T.
Lord High Commissioner .. .. .	Earl of Mansfield.
Lord Clerk Register .. .. .	Earl of Dalhousie, K.T.
Deputy Lord Clerk Register .. .. .	W. P. Dundas, Esq.
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Lord Justice Clerk .. .. .	Right Hon. John Inglis.
Lord Advocate .. .. .	Right Hon. J. Moncreiff.
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Commander of Forces .. .. .	Major-General D. A. Cameron, C.B.
Assistant Adjutant-General .. .. .	Colonel Sir J. Douglas, K.C.B.

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Under Secretary .. .. .	Sir T. Larcom, K.C.B.
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Keeper of the Privy Seal .. .. .	.. .. .
State Steward .. .. .	Viscount St. Lawrence.
Private Secretary to State Steward .. .. .	J. Hatehell jun., Esq.
Chamberlain .. .. .	Captain P. Butler.
Lord Chancellor .. .. .	Right Hon. M. Brady.
Secretary to the Lord Chancellor .. .. .	M. Perrin, Esq.
Master of Rolls .. .. .	Right Hon. T. B. C. Smith.
Attorney-General .. .. .	Right Hon. R. Deasy.
Solicitor-General .. .. .	Thos. O'Hagan, Esq.
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THE FOLLOWING HAVE PASSED THE CHAIR.

Laurie, Sir Peter, Knt. .. .. .	Aldersgate .. .. .	1826
Copeland, William Taylor, Esq. .. .. .	Bishopsgate .. .. .	1829
Wilson, Samuel, Esq. .. .. .	Bridge Without .. .. .	1831
Humphrey, John, Esq. .. .. .	Aldgate .. .. .	1835
Carroll, Sir George .. .. .	Candlewick .. .. .	1840
Duke, Sir James, Bart. .. .. .	Farringdon Without .. .. .	1840
Musgrove, Sir John, Bart. .. .. .	Broad-street .. .. .	1842
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Sidney, Thomas, Esq. .. .. .	Billingsgate .. .. .	1844
Moon, Sir Francis Graham, Bart. .. .. .	Portoken .. .. .	1844
Salomons, David, Esq. .. .. .	Cordwainer .. .. .	1848
Finnis, Thomas Quested .. .. .	Tower .. .. .	1848
Carden, Sir Robert Walter .. .. .	Dowgate .. .. .	1849
Carter, John .. .. .	Cornhill .. .. .	1851

THE FOLLOWING HAVE NOT PASSED THE CHAIR.

Muggeridge, Sir Henry, Knt. .. .. .	Castle Baynard .. .. .	1851
Rose, William Anderson, Esq. .. .. .	Queenhithe .. .. .	1854
Lawrence, William, Esq. .. .. .	Bread-street .. .. .	1855
Hale, W. S., Esq. .. .. .	Coleman-street .. .. .	1856
Phillips, Benjamin Samuel, Esq. .. .. .	Farringdon Within .. .. .	1857
Gabriel, Thomas, Esq. .. .. .	Vintry .. .. .	1857
Meehi, John Joseph, Esq. .. .. .	Lime-street .. .. .	1858
Allen, W. F., Esq. .. .. .	Cheap .. .. .	1858
Conder, Edward, Esq. .. .. .	Bassishaw .. .. .	1858
Abbiss, James, Esq. .. .. .	Bridge Within .. .. .	1859
W. B. Eagleton, Esq. .. .. .	Walbrook .. .. .	1859

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1862.

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*Chief Clerk*—H. R. Drewry, Esq.  
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*Chief Clerk*—E. Houndle, Esq.

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*Chief Clerk*—P. Godfrey, Esq.

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*Comptroller*—Rear-Admiral Robert Spencer Robinson.  
*Storekeeper-General*—Hon. R. Dundas.

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*Assistant Adjutant-General*—Colonel Travers.

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*Queen's Advocate*—Sir J. D. Harding, D.C.L.

*Advocate-General*—R. J. Phillimore, Esq., D.C.L.  
*Judge Advocate*—R. P. Collier, Esq.

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### INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

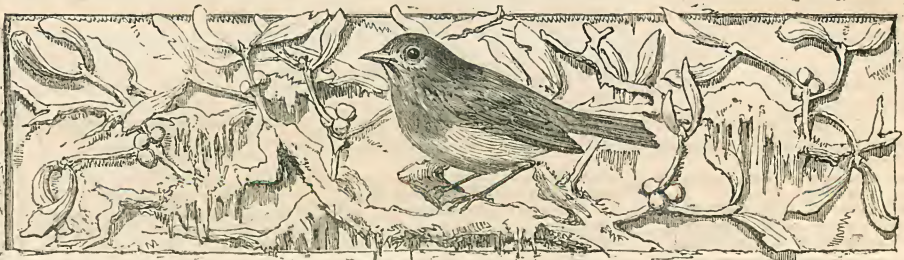
*Commissioners*—W. J. Law, Esq., W. Nichols, Esq.  
*Chief Clerk*—C. Dancy, Esq.



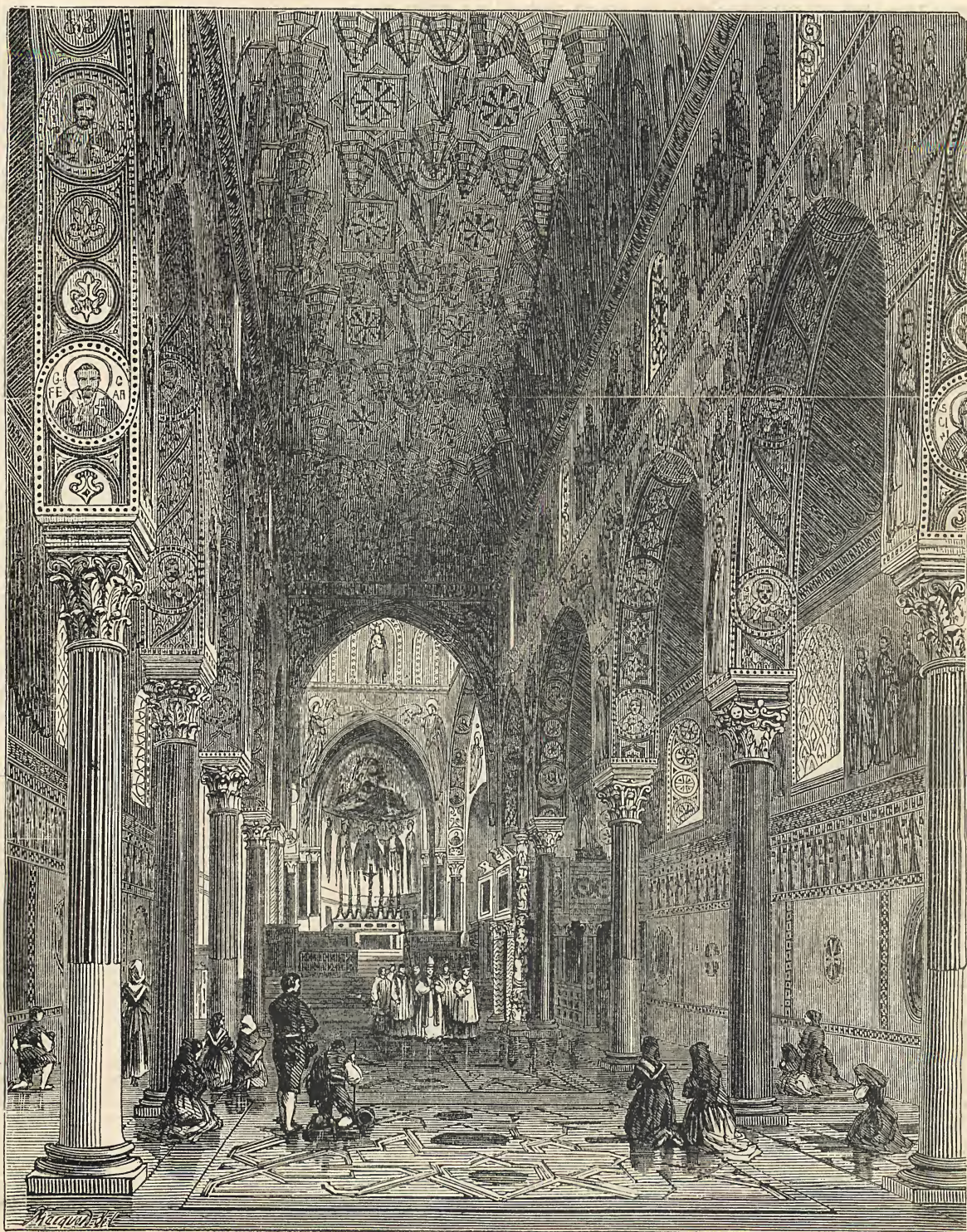


THE FLOOD.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN.			MOON.				HIGH WATER AT			
			Rises.	Sets.		Rises.	Sets.	Age	London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.		
			H.	M.	U.	Morn.	Aftern.	Dys	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	
1	S	Day breaks 5h. 44m.	7 42	4 47	8 14	8 9	2	3 32	3 51	0 29	0 46		
2	S	4TH S. AFT. EPIPH.	7 40	4 49	8 31	9 21	3	4 8	4 27	1 5	1 23		
3	M	<i>Blaise</i>	7 39	4 51	8 47	10 32	4	4 45	5 1	1 39	1 55		
4	Tu	Twilight ends 6h. 51m.	7 36	4 53	9 5	11 41	5	5 17	5 34	2 12	2 29		
5	W	<i>Agatha</i>	7 35	4 55	9 24	Morn.	6	5 51	6 8	2 46	3 4		
6	Th	Priestley died, 1804	7 33	4 56	9 48	0 51	D	6 26	6 44	3 22	3 41		
7	F	Length of day 9h. 27m.	7 31	4 58	10 16	1 56	8	7 3	7 25	4 3	4 31		
8	S	Mary Q. of Scots behd., 1587	7 30	5 0	10 55	2 58	9	7 53	8 26	5 4	5 45		
9	S	5TH S. AFT. EPIPH.	7 28	5 2	11 41	3 55	10	9 7	9 47	6 25	7 7		
10	M	Queen Victoria mar., 1840	7 26	5 4	Aftern.	4 43	11	10 29	11 14	7 52	8 31		
11	Tu	Commercial Treaty with France, 1860	7 24	5 6	1 42	5 23	12	11 53	—	9 6	9 33		
12	W	Sir W. Napier died, 1860	7 22	5 7	2 51	5 56	13	0 28	0 55	9 55	10 17		
13	Th	Day breaks 5h. 27m.	7 20	5 9	4 10	6 23	14	1 17	1 39	10 39	10 56		
14	F	<i>St. Valentine</i>	7 19	5 11	5 27	6 44	O	2 1	2 18	11 14	11 31		
15	S	Twilight ends 7h. 7m.	7 17	5 13	6 45	7 3	16	2 36	2 53	11 50	—		
16	S	SEPTUAGESIMA	7 15	5 15	8 4	7 22	17	3 12	3 29	0 7	0 24		
17	M	M. Angelo died, 1573	7 13	5 17	9 25	7 42	18	3 46	4 4	0 42	1 0		
18	Tu	Luther died, 1546	7 11	5 19	10 48	8 3	19	4 22	4 41	1 19	1 37		
19	W	Length of day 10h. 11m.	7 9	5 20	Morn.	8 25	20	4 59	5 18	1 56	2 17		
20	Th	Joseph Hume died, 1855	7 7	5 22	0 10	8 56	21	5 39	5 59	2 37	2 57		
21	F	Habes Corpus suspend., 1817	7 5	5 24	1 32	9 33	C	6 19	6 44	3 22	3 48		
22	S	Plague in London, 1665	7 3	5 26	2 44	10 24	23	7 10	7 42	4 20	4 57		
23	S	SEXAGESIMA	7 1	5 27	3 45	11 27	24	8 19	9 4	5 42	6 29		
24	M	Day breaks 5h. 8m.	6 59	5 29	4 33	Aftern.	25	9 51	10 40	7 18	8 5		
25	Tu	<i>St. Matthias</i>	6 57	5 31	5 10	1 57	26	11 27	—	8 45	9 17		
26	W	Twilight ends 7h. 24m.	6 54	5 33	5 37	3 15	27	0 7	0 39	9 44	10 9		
27	Th	Treaty of Amiens, 1802	6 52	5 35	5 59	4 33	28	1 6	1 31	10 33	10 53		
28	F	Indian Mutiny com., 1857	6 50	5 36	6 19	5 48	29	1 55	2 15	11 12	11 31		







THE CHAPEL ROYAL, PALERMO.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THIS celebrated chapel is attached to the Palazzo Reale, a huge pile of building of various styles and ages, dating from Norman times. It was built by Roger, the first Norman King of Sicily, and was finished in 1132, and doubtless both Greeks and Saracens were employed in its construction, as their styles predominate over their conquerors, the Normans. It occupies the whole length of one side of the Palace, and, together with the principal rooms, is on the third story, the prisons and offices for domestic use being below. It possesses all the features of a large church—a nave, side aisles, and three apses. It is in the long Latin form, with a Greek cupola at the intersection of the cross. The

pillars of the nave are probably taken from earlier buildings: some are of granite, others marble. Their capitals are not alike: the arches they support are pointed. The windows are small in size and few in number—no doubt partly owing to the necessity of excluding the sun, partly to obtain a sombre effect. The dark wooden roof is very elaborate and peculiar, and, being fashioned in the Moorish style, naturally reminds one of Moorish relics in Spain. It is composed of a series of starlike figures, in a double row, with pendants between them, and encircled by inscriptions in Cuphic characters. This Royal chapel is in a state of perfect preservation.



## JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.\*

SHORT, dull days; long, cold, dark nights; snow varied with rain, the drops of which are as chilly as the feathered flakes; winds that roar and moan about our homesteads as if they envied us possession of the warm hearth, and tried to enter as they shake the doors and casements until joists and window-frames clatter again—are sure signs that Winter still reigns, and that Spring has yet a long way to come, through the cold, before she can reach us. Out of doors, except the sharp bracing air, which forces us to keep up a brisk walk, there is but little to be found, on a downright winter's day, that affords us pleasure. The fields are barren and silent, the hills misty and dreary, the woods naked and desolate, and the roads that stretch far away from the villages are all but lifeless; and sometimes, for a mile or two, you seem as if walking through a country uninhabited. The waterfowl send a piercing cry from out the frozen sedge amid which they are sheltered; while here and there you see a few fieldfares sitting huddled up beside the blackened and shrivelled berries in the hedges, as if they tried to mould themselves into balls of feathers, to avoid the cold. What few sheep are left out bleat pitifully as they huddle under the naked pollards, and leave the frosted turnips to gather around the empty troughs which the shepherd will at night fill with more savoury fodder. All the sounds we hear, which tell we are not wholly companionless, come from the sportsman's gun; and if we see any other figure in the landscape it is such as our artist has drawn—some poor cottager gathering faggots to eke out the scanty sack of coals which the parish has allowed her, and make it last through the whole long winter. If we pass the hedger or ditcher he only asks what hour of the day it is, or continues his cheerless work in silence, wishing the day were at an end; while the woodman glances at the sky to see if it is beginning to darken. There is no ringing of children's happy voices in the lanes, no humming of busy insects in the air, no warmth in the brief burst of sunshine that lights up for a moment or two the melancholy scene, like a taper flashed upon the haggard face by some hand tending the dying.

Sometimes at this season the wind blows and the snow falls for long hours together without ceasing, and on dreary wastes and wild moorlands it drifts into waves that lay white and ridgy as a frozen sea when the murmur of all its billows is silent. Everything that is covered with snow has assumed a new form: the hedges look low, the stiles seem to have sunk, the outhouses are but sloping banks, and the haystacks in the fields seem diminished to a mere load or two where before they showed like goodly stacks, while the footpaths have all vanished, and if you struggle through the trackless pastures you are more likely to stumble into a snow-covered ditch than find your way to the buried stile. At such times the village streets seem silent. Those who come out to the woodstack or the well hurry back again in a moment or two, while the rushing wind closes the door behind them with a loud bang. All out-of-door sounds are muffled: even the striking of the village clock, the ringing of a bell, or the far-off barking of a dog fall in a deadened tone upon the ear. The very waggon seems to move as if its wheels were tired with felt, recalling to mind the poetical image of the Psalmist, "He giveth the snow like wool," and you scarcely hear the beat of the horse's hoofs before the rider is upon you, almost before you have time enough to step out of his way. The warm breath of the cattle, steaming on the wintry air, comes upon you like the pleasant waiting of a summer breeze, as they are driven by to the village pond, or while standing in the midst of them in the strawyard, where, if not, they ought to have been sheltered three months ago.

A good farmer will get his cattle into the foldyards as soon as the weather is cold, for he knows that they only lose flesh if left out late, when autumn is wet and chilly. To prevent this he will begin to thrash his corn early, so that they may have a good supply of straw fodder, which, with from six to eight pounds of linseed-cake a day, will keep the stock in prime order; warmth almost adding as much to their improvement as food, especially if cleanliness is attended to. A little over three-year-old steers and heifers, says a great authority, are to be preferred for stock. As there are tidy and slovenly housewives, so there are careless and negligent farmers: a glance at the strawyard or cattle-shed, like a dirty, unswep hearth, is enough to satisfy an experienced eye that neither pains nor care are bestowed there. From these come those half-starved, ugly, dirty, and miserable brutes that disgrace our fairs and markets, not having a limb amongst them that looks as if it had pastured in green England. They keep some great hulking fellow, who, with a fork over his shoulder, goes to the stack—the first thing in the morning, and nearly the last thing at night—from which he takes three or four forkfuls of fodder, throws it down among the cattle, to be either eaten or trampled under foot, and that is all they get, except a little water, during the twenty-four hours. If fodder is getting short, and they must be sold, they do, perhaps, get a little better food once or twice a day for a week or two before they are driven to market. Such feeding is like filling an empty bladder with wind, and then holding it up to show how full of fat it is.

A good farmer will also give his stock cake the first thing in the morning; after that straw from seven to nine o'clock, and a little bedding about ten; for when a beast has eaten what is useful it wants to rest, and will lie down upon the clean bedding at once, be it ever so little. Next to food rest is fattening. If he has chaff he will give them a little of that about eleven, and straw again at one o'clock, pretty plentifully, when they will rest, and require nothing more until supper-time. Attending to a score of beasts as punctually as this will not occupy more than two-thirds of the herdsman's time: the rest he will fill up with other matters. What little extra food they eat, together with the man's wages, will be doubly repaid in spring when the cattle are sold, for they will fetch a pound or two a head more than those a slovenly herdsman had been paid wages for having neglected, and which disgrace the markets they are driven to.

Bedding also given in this careful manner is well managed, while that which is taken into the yard by cartloads at a time, and left for the cattle to trample about and spread, is seldom half-manured.

It is a good old saying, "A kind man is kind to his horse; and all dumb animals, like children, soon learn to know who is kind to them. A rough, brutal fellow makes rough cattle. He strikes the animals under his care; then they attack one another instead of turning upon him, which would be a benefit to the owner, providing a kind attendant was put in his place. Quietness is one great essential towards the well-doing of cattle; they soon become accustomed to their attendant, and a kind man, who takes a pride in looking after his stock, goes amongst them, whether they are standing or lying down, without disturbing one; for such a man moves about almost as silently as his shadow. Farmers ought to be as careful in looking out for kind keepers for their cattle as their wives are in selecting kind nurses for their children.

As a good gardener is careful about his seed, so will a good cattle-rearer be careful about his calf. On good management a great deal depends whether or not it shall be made a first-rate animal or a stunted, misshapen brute, that becomes a disgrace to the breeder. Like a child with the rickets, you may put on splints and bestow all the pains you can after the mischief is done, but nothing will ever repair the first bad management. Good food and warmth are not enough, for these, without plenty of light and pure ventilation, will go but a little way towards producing a perfect animal. Light, warmth, and ventilation are too much disregarded, and the want of these is generally the cause of the disease of calves. Nothing flourishes that is excluded from sun and air, and, if a calf is intended to be reared and to become a fine steer or heifer, it must be left like a child to scamper in the sunshine as soon as it is strong enough, and enjoy the great green world, which was created for all things.

As opinions vary respecting the time a calf ought to remain with the cow, we leave the question undecided, giving from a practical farmer his method of feeding calves. When the calf is a week old he scalds in two quarts of skimmed milk one large spoonful of wheat flour and one of "farinaeous food for cattle," and this he gives the calf twice a day. When the calf is a month old each sort of meal is gradually increased, and two quarts of water added to the skimmed milk; and in this way he keeps his calves for five months, the milk never exceeding four quarts a day.

Many farmers weaken and ruin their dairy stock by breeding with their heifers too young, forgetting the old adage of our forefathers, which says, "A calf at three right good will be," showing that they thought three years old the very earliest period at which a young cow ought to have her first calf. Good suitable food is cheapest for milk cows in winter, and the produce more than covers the extra outlay, to say nothing of the wholesomeness of the milk. The finest cheese is got where cattle feed off rich old turf; and it requires greater care in making than that from milk which cows yield that are fed on land richly manured, though on the latter the produce is greater. What care will do was shown at Canterbury, in 1860, in the twin heifers the Duchesses, bred in-and-in for many generations, one girting 7ft. 4in., and in every way showing increased beauty. There was also exhibited the famous bull Royal Butterfly, which, though under three years of age, was 8ft. 8in. in girth, and was considered in many points superior to his far-famed namesake which realised £1250, and was shipped to Australia, for price is the last consideration with our spirited colonial breeders when such cattle are to be had for money. Now and then at a country fair a few superior animals are sometimes seen, owned by farmers who are unknown as breeders, but are soon talked about; for there are sharp eyes now in every corner of our island, and nothing that is good escapes notice long, though the breeder may not have "a handle to his name." Some will give a great price only on account of pedigree, though that has long since fallen into disrepute, not forgetting that the child does not always inherit the virtues of the parents, but through time becomes only "the tenth transmitter of a foolish race."

Perhaps a farm never looks in such miserable condition as during a cold thaw in February, when the snow has melted, though the frost still remains in the ground, causing the water to lodge on the surface. Everywhere there are slips, puddles, and ice. The sheep cannot find a dry spot to lie down on, and must have lairage at any cost, or they will be attacked with colds and other inflammatory diseases, which will hang about them all the summer, or, perhaps, not be got rid of at all. The ploughed lands are hard with ice and water in the furrows; as for the wheat, it makes you cold to look at it as it just shows through the frost-bound earth, amid patches of slush, puddles, and ice. Sometimes after a long frost and a heavy fall of snow, when a thorough thaw commences, the inland streams and narrow rivers overflow their banks, and for miles the long, low level lands will be flooded. Often the water will rise in a single night, and next morning the cattle be standing knee deep in it, and the sheep clustering together on every little eminence they can reach, while some are carried away by the current, and are picked up dead. A strange look has the once familiar landscape—all the roads under water, haystacks three or four feet in it, hedges only showing their tops, into which water-rats, field-mice, and many other little animals that had been washed out of their nests and burrows had swam for shelter. Then venturesome men would ride through the water and miss the road, and the horse would be carried off its legs and get into the strong eddies, and now and then both horse and rider be lost. Whole fields of turnips would be flooded and rotted, and the sheep, left without food, would have to be sold at any price; for in those old winters the farmers had not such stores of dry food as they have in these days, though five-year-old mutton—joints we never see now—were often placed on the table. And sometimes the low cottages would be flooded, and the inhabitants have to live in their little chambers for days together, while boats went to and fro to supply them with necessities. We remember on one occasion seeing the fowls on the thatched roof, while the pig, which they had managed to get up stairs somehow between them, shared the chamber with the old cottager and his wife, until a butcher became the purchaser, when it was rowed away in the boat. And yet what heavy crops have we seen got during the following summer off lands that were flooded, especially if spring set in fine and warm. The quantity of spring-sown corn per acre was almost fabulous; and as for grass, it used to be a jocular saying that those who went in search of lost cattle among it, or to look after the mowers, had to climb into a tall tree and look down to see where they were, for that it grew higher than either heads or horns. The silt left by the subsided water made a richer manure than any farmer could put upon the land. Should the weather be favourable almost every kind of grain crop may be safely sown, especially beans and peas; but it must be a very fine February if barley is thrown in. Land for peas and beans requires 8 or 10 two-horse cartloads of manure to an acre, which should be ploughed in at the close of January or, at the very least, three weeks before sowing, for the frost will save a deal of labour in harrowing. Ten inches between the rows is space ample enough for beans, and, if the soil is good, six or eight pecks of seed is plenty per acre, for, when every plant is separate, almost every flower is sure to bear. Peas require more seed, so many fall.

"February fildike" was the distinctive addition given to the name of this month by our ancestors, so far back that we cannot discover its origin, showing that from a remote period it was marked by wet, melted snow, thaws, rains, and floods. But February departs not without leaving behind it some signs of the slow-coming spring. Here and there a few early flowers put forth; there are buds on the alder and the willow; the days are longer, and there is a warmth in the sunshine, and a stir of life among the birds that have wintered with us; while, more than all, the farmer is once more busy in his fields, and we again hear the cheerful whistle of the ploughman among the brown furrows. The lark, as if weary of the long silence that has reigned over the land, soars into the sky and drowns the ploughboy's whistling, as he rains down a shower of music that seems set to the words sung by Solomon of old, when he exclaimed, "The winter is over and gone!"

\* The Descriptions of the Twelve Months are by THOMAS MILLER.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1862.

## THE CALENDAR.

### PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1862.

	Gregorian, or New Calendar.	Julian, or Old Calendar.
Golden Number .. .. .	1	1
Epoct .. .. .	XXX	XI
Solar Cycle .. .. .	23	23
Roman Indiction .. .. .	5	5
Dominical Letter .. .. .	E	G
Septuagesima .. .. .	February 16	February 4
Ash Wednesday .. .. .	March 5	" 21
Easter Sunday .. .. .	April 20	April 8
Ascension Day .. .. .	May 29	May 17
Pentecost—Whit Sunday .. .. .	June 8	" 27
1st Sunday in Advent .. .. .	November 30	December 2

The year 1862 is the latter part of the 5622nd and the beginning of the 5623rd year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews. The year 5623 begins on Sept. 25, 1862.

The year 1862 answers to the year 6575 of the Julian Period, to the 2615th year from the foundation of Rome, and to the year 7370-1 of the Byzantine Era.

The year 1279 of the Mohammedan Era commences on June 29, 1862, and Ramadan (month of abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on March 2, 1862.

## CALENDAR OF THE JEWS FOR THE YEAR 1862.

5622.	1861.	NEW MOONS AND FEASTS.
Tebeth 1	December 4	
" 10	" 13	Fast: Siege of Jerusalem
Schebat 1	January 2	
Adar 1	February 1	
" 14	" 14	Lesser Purim
Wadar 1	March 3	
" 11	" 13	Fast of Esther
" 14	" 16	Purim
" 15	" 17	Schuschan Purim
Nisan 1	April 1	
" 15	" 15	Passover begins*
" 16	" 16	Second Feast*
" 21	" 21	Seventh Feast*
" 22	" 22	Eighth Feast*
Ijar 1	May 1	
" 18	" 18	Lag B'omer
Sivan 1	" 30	
" 6	June 4	Feast of Weeks*
" 7	" 5	Second Feast*
Thamuz 1	" 29	
" 17	July 15	Fast: Seizure of the Temple
Ab 1	" 28	
" 9	August 5	Fast: Destruction of the Temple
Elul 1	" 27	
5623.		
Tischri 1	September 25	New Year's Feast*
" 2	" 26	Second Feast*
" 4	" 28	Fast: Death of Gedaliah
" 10	October 4	Fast of the Atonement*
" 15	" 9	Feast of the Tabernacles*
" 16	" 10	Second Feast*
" 21	" 15	Feast of Palms
" 22	" 16	End of Feast of Tabernacles*
" 23	" 17	Feast of the Law*
Marsches. 1	" 25	
Kislev 1	November 23	
" 25	December 17	Feast of the Dedication of the Temple
Tebeth 1	" 23	
" 10	1863. January 1	Fast: Siege of Jerusalem

Those marked with an asterisk are strictly observed.

## BEGINNING OF THE SEASONS, 1862.

	n. n. m.	d. h. m.
Sun enters Capricornus and Winter begins 1861, Dec.	21	7 35 p.m.
" " Aries " Spring " 1862, March	20	8 45 p.m.
" " Cancer " Summer " " June	21	5 20 p.m.
" " Libra " Autumn " " Sept.	23	7 28 a.m.
" " Capricornus " Winter " " Dec.	22	1 20 a.m.
The Sun will consequently be in the Winter signs ..	89	1 10
" " " " Spring " ..	92	20 35
" " " " Summer " ..	93	14 8
" " " " Autumn " ..	89	17 52

The Summer is therefore 4 days 12 hours and 58 minutes longer than the Winter; 3 days 20 hours and 16 minutes longer than the Autumn; and 17 hours and 33 minutes longer than that of Spring.

The Sun will be on the Equator and going North ..	1862. n. n. m.	March 20	8 45 p.m.	his declin. being 0° 0' 0"
The Sun will reach his greatest North declination ..	June 21	5 20 p.m.	"	" 23 27 25
The Sun will be on the Equator and going South ..	Sept. 23	7 28 a.m.	"	" 0 0 0
The Sun will reach his greatest South declination ..	Dec. 22	1 20 a.m.	"	" 23 27 23

The Sun will be North of the Equator (comprising the periods of Spring and Summer) 186 days 10 hours 43 minutes.  
The Sun will be South of the Equator (comprising the periods of Autumn and Winter) 178 days 19 hours 2 minutes.

## MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Year.	Name of the Months.	Month begins.
1278.	Dschemâdi el-accher I. .. .. .	December 4, 1861.
"	Redscheb I. .. .. .	January 2, 1862.
"	Schabân I. .. .. .	February 1, "
"	Ramâdân I. .. .. .	March 2, "
"	Schewwâl I. .. .. .	April 1, "
"	Dsû'l-kade I. .. .. .	" 30, "
"	Dsû'l-hedsche I. .. .. .	May 30, "
1279.	Moharrem I. .. .. .	June 29, "
"	Safar I. .. .. .	July 29, "
"	Rebi el-awwel I. .. .. .	August 27, "
"	Rebi el-accher I. .. .. .	September 26, "
"	Dschemâdi el-awwel I. .. .. .	October 25, "
"	Dschemâdi el-accher I. .. .. .	November 24, "
"	Redscheb I. .. .. .	December 23, "
"	Schabân I. .. .. .	January 22, 1863.

## LAW TERMS.

As settled by Statutes 11 Geo. IV., and 1 Will. IV., cap. 70, s. 6 (passed July 23, 1830); and 1 Will. IV., cap. 3, s. 2 (passed Dec. 23, 1830).

Hilary Term .. .. .	begins January 11, and ends January 31
Easter Term .. .. .	April 15, " May 13
Trinity Term .. .. .	May 27, " June 17
Michaelmas Term .. .. .	November 2, " November 25

## UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1862.

### OXFORD.

TERM.	BEGINS.	ENDS.
Lent .. .. .	January 14	April 12
Easter .. .. .	April 30	June 7
Trinity .. .. .	June 12	July 5
Michaelmas .. .. .	October 10	December 17

The Act, July 1.

### CAMBRIDGE.

TERM.	BEGINS.	DIVIDES.	ENDS.
Lent .. .. .	January 13	Feb. 25, Midnight	April 10
Easter .. .. .	April 25	May 23, Noon.	June 20
Michaelmas .. .. .	October 1	Nov. 8, "	Dec. 16

The Commencement, June 17.

## ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

☉ The Sun	25 Phoebe	58 Corcoria
☾ The Moon	26 Proserpine	59 "
☾ First Quarter of Moon	27 Esterpe	60 Danie
☾ Full Moon	28 Bellona	61 Echo
☾ Last Quarter of Moon	29 Amphitrite	62 Erato
☿ Mercury	30 Urania	63 Ausonia
♀ Venus	31 Euphrosino	64 Angelina
♂ or ♂ The Earth	32 Pomona	65 Maximiliana
♂ Mars	33 Polyhymnia	66 Maia
♂ Ceres	34 Circe	67 Asia
♀ Pallas	35 Lencothoe	68 Leto
♂ Juno	36 Fides	69 Hesperia
♂ Vesta	37 Atalanta	70 Panopea
♂ Astrea	38 Leda	71 Niobe
♂ Hebe	39 Lætitia	72 Jupiter
♂ Iris	40 Harmonia	73 Saturn
♂ Flora	41 Daphne	74 Uranus
♂ Metis	42 Isis	75 Neptune
10 Hygeia	43 Ariadne	76 Degrees
11 Parthenope	44 Nysa	77 Minutes of Arc
12 Victoria	45 Eugenia	78 Seconds of Arc
13 Egeria	46 Hestia	D Hours
14 Irene	47 Aglaia	H Hours
15 Eunomia	48 Doris	M Minutes of Time
16 Psyche	49 Pales	S Seconds of Time
17 Thetis	50 Virginia	☉ Sunday
18 Melpomene	51 Nemausa	☾ Monday
19 Fortuna	52 Europa	☾ Tuesday
20 Massilia	53 Calypso	☾ Wednesday
21 Lutetia	54 Alexandra	☾ Thursday
22 Calliope	55 Pandora	☾ Friday
23 Thalia	56 Pseudo-Daphne	☾ Saturday
24 Themis	57 Mnemosyne	

The Symbol ☿ Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascension.  
☐ Quadrature, or differing 90° in Longitude or Right Ascension.  
☾ Opposition, or differing 180° in Longitude or Right Ascension.

## FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

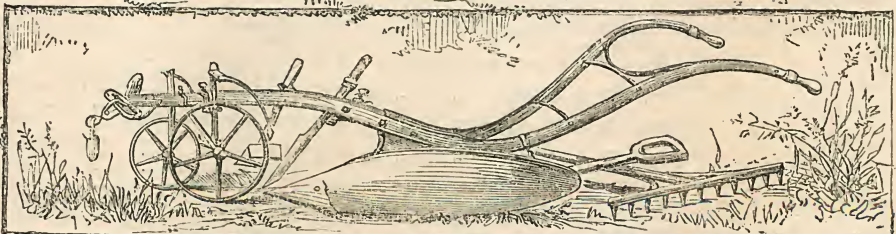
Epiphany .. .. .	Jan. 6	Ascension Day—Holy Thursd. May 29	
Septuagesima Sunday .. .. .	Feb. 16	Pentecost—Whit Sunday .. June 8	
St. David .. .. .	March 1	Trinity Sunday .. .. .	" 15
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday .. .. .	" 2	Corpus Christi .. .. .	" 19
Ash Wednesday .. .. .	" 5	Accession of Queen Victoria .. .. .	" 20
Quadragesima—1st Sunday } in Lent .. .. . }	" 9	Proclamation .. .. .	" 21
St. Patrick .. .. .	" 17	St. John Baptist—Midsum-mer Day .. .. .	" 24
Annunciation—Lady Day .. .. .	" 25	Birth of Prince Consort .. .. .	Aug. 26
Palm Sunday .. .. .	April 13	St. Michael—Michaelmas .. .. .	Sept. 29
Good Friday .. .. .	" 18	Day .. .. .	" 29
EASTER SUNDAY .. .. .	" 20	Birth of Prince of Wales .. .. .	Nov. 9
St. George .. .. .	" 23	St. Andrew .. .. .	" 30
Low Sunday .. .. .	" 27	1st Sunday in Advent .. .. .	" 30
Birth of Queen Victoria .. .. .	May 24	St. Thomas .. .. .	Dec. 21
Rogation Sunday .. .. .	" 25	CHRISTMAS DAY .. .. .	" 25





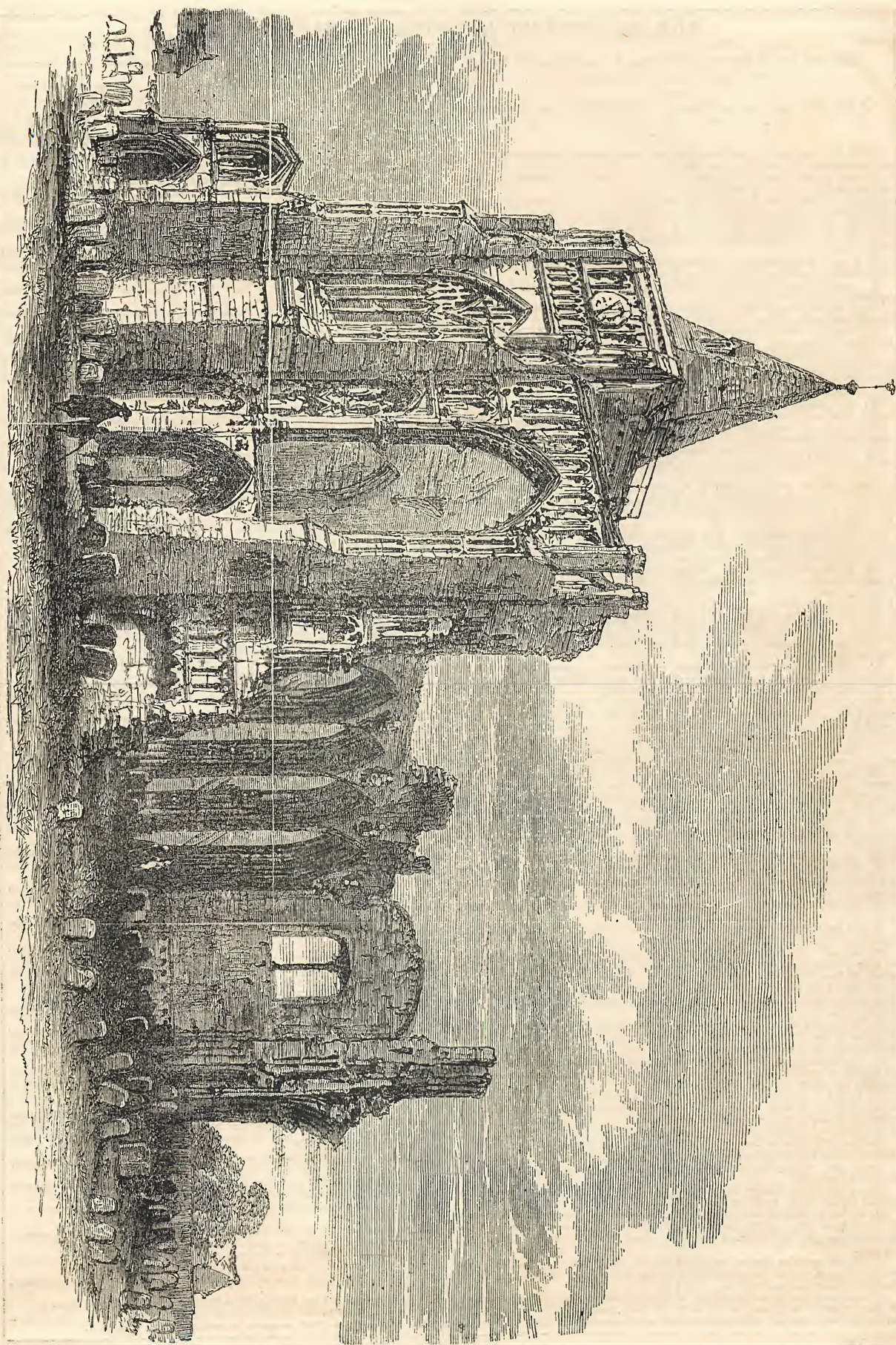
COTTAGE GARDENERS.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN.			MOON.			HIGH WATER AT			
			Rises.	Sets.	Age.	Rises.	Sets.	Age.	London.	Bristol.	Liverpool.	Dock.
1	S	<i>St. David</i>	6 48	5 38	6 37	7 2	1	2 34	2 53	11 48	—	—
2	S	QUINQUAGESIMA	6 46	5 40	6 52	8 12	2	3 10	3 26	0 4	0 20	—
3	M	Louis Philippe arrives at London, 1843	6 44	5 42	7 10	9 22	3	3 42	3 59	0 37	0 53	—
4	Tu	Shrove Tuesday	6 42	5 43	7 31	10 32	4	4 15	4 29	1 7	1 23	—
5	W	Ash Wednesday	6 40	5 45	7 52	11 40	5	4 45	5 0	1 38	1 53	—
6	Th	Day breaks 4h. 43m.	6 37	5 47	8 19	Morn.	6	5 15	5 31	2 9	2 25	—
7	F	<i>Perpetua</i>	6 35	5 49	8 52	0 44	7	5 47	6 6	2 44	3 4	—
8	S	Lord Collingwood died, 1810	6 33	5 50	9 34	1 41	8	6 26	6 47	3 25	3 48	—
9	S	QUADRAG. 1ST SUND. IN LENT	6 31	5 52	10 25	2 34	9	7 10	7 36	4 14	4 50	—
10	M	Day breaks 4h. 34m.	6 28	5 54	11 25	3 17	10	8 12	8 55	5 33	6 18	—
11	Tu	Twilight ends 7h. 51m.	6 26	5 55	Aftern.	3 52	11	9 40	10 25	7 3	7 45	—
12	W	<i>St. Gregory</i>	6 24	5 57	1 45	4 22	12	11 7	11 46	8 24	8 55	—
13	Th	Length of day 11h. 37m.	6 22	5 59	3 3	4 45	13	—	0 17	9 21	9 45	—
14	F	General Rising of Sicilians, 1860	6 20	6 1	4 21	5 6	14	0 43	1 7	10 4	10 26	—
15	S	London Bridge com., 1824	6 17	6 3	5 41	5 26	15	1 26	1 48	10 46	11 2	—
16	S	2ND SUND. IN LENT.	6 15	6 4	7 2	5 45	16	2 8	2 24	11 21	11 39	—
17	M	<i>St. Patrick</i>	6 13	6 6	8 27	6 6	17	2 43	3 1	11 56	—	—
18	Tu	Princess Louisa born, 1843	6 10	6 7	9 53	6 29	18	3 18	3 39	0 17	0 35	—
19	W	Twilight ends 8h. 5m.	6 8	6 9	11 15	6 58	19	3 57	4 18	0 56	1 14	—
20	Th	Spring commences. Cranmer died, 1536	6 6	6 11	Morn.	7 34	20	4 36	4 56	1 34	1 57	—
21	F	Knight Templars supp., 1312	6 3	6 12	0 34	8 21	21	5 19	5 42	2 20	2 44	—
22	S	Day breaks 4h. 4m.	6 1	6 14	1 38	9 20	22	6 6	6 32	3 10	3 40	—
23	S	3RD SUND. IN LENT	5 59	6 16	2 31	10 31	23	7 2	7 34	4 12	4 49	—
24	M	Annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, 1860	5 57	6 18	3 11	11 47	24	8 11	8 57	5 35	6 22	—
25	Tu	<i>Annunciation</i> Lady Day	5 54	6 19	3 41	Aftern.	25	9 44	10 29	7 7	7 52	—
26	W	Duke of Cambridge b., 1819	5 52	6 21	4 4	2 20	26	11 14	11 50	8 28	8 58	—
27	Th	Peace of Amiens, 1802	5 50	6 23	4 25	3 34	27	—	0 20	9 26	9 48	—
28	F	Hunter interred at Westminster Abbey, 1859	5 47	6 24	4 41	4 46	28	0 48	1 10	10 10	10 28	—
29	S	Twilight ends 8h. 25m.	5 45	6 26	4 58	5 57	29	1 32	1 50	10 46	11 2	—
30	S	4TH SUND. IN LENT	5 43	6 27	5 15	7 7	30	2 8	2 24	11 21	11 37	—
31	M	Day breaks 3h. 41m.	5 41	6 29	5 34	8 16	31	2 43	2 59	11 53	—	—





CROWLAND ABBEY, LINCOLNSHIRE.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."





# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1862.

## PUBLIC ACTS OF PARLIAMENT PASSED IN 1861, IN THE 24TH AND 25TH YEARS OF HER MAJESTY'S REIGN.

*\*\* The figure before each act denotes the chapter, and the date after each act records the exact time of its passing.*

1. An act to authorise the inclosure of certain lands in pursuance of a report of the Inclosure Commissioners. March 22.
2. An act to apply the sum of £4,000,000 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1861. March 22.
3. An act to make further provision respecting certain payments to and from the Bank of England, and to increase the facilities for the transfer of stocks and annuities and for other purposes. March 22.
4. An act for amending the Red Sea and India Telegraph Act of 1859. March 22.
5. An act to amend the law relating to supply Exchequer Bills, and to charge the same on the Consolidated Fund. April 18.
6. An act to apply the sum of £3,000,000 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1861. April 18.
7. An act for punishing mutiny and desertion and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters. April 18.
8. An act for the reinforcement of her Majesty's Royal Marine forces while on shore. April 18.
9. An act to amend the law relating to the conveyance of land for charitable uses. May 17.
10. An act to extend the jurisdiction and improve the practice of the Court of Admiralty. May 17.
11. An act to afford facilities for the better ascertainment of the law of foreign countries when pleaded in courts within her Majesty's dominions. May 17.
12. An act to abolish contributions by counties for the relief of prisoners in the Queen's Prison and for the benefit of Bethlehem Hospital. May 17.
13. An act to enable the Admiralty to acquire property for the enlargement of the Royal Marine Barracks in the parish of East Stonehouse, Devonshire. May 17.
14. An act to grant additional facilities for depositing small savings at interest, with the security of the Government, and for the due repayment thereof. May 17. This is the act by which the General Post is made available as a savings bank.
15. An act to enable her Majesty to settle an annuity of £6000 per annum on her Royal Highness the Princess Alice Maud Mary on her marriage with Prince Frederic William Louis of Hesse. May 17.
16. An act to render valid marriages heretofore solemnised in Trinity Church, Rainow, and in other churches and chapels. May 17.
17. An act to amend the 20 and 21 Vic., c. 73, for the abatement of the nuisance arising from the smoke of furnaces in Scotland. June 7.
18. An act to make provision for the dissolution of combinations of parishes in Scotland as to the management of the poor. June 7.
19. An act to apply the sum of £10,000,000 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1861. June 7.
20. An act to continue certain duties of customs and inland revenue for the service of her Majesty, and to alter and repeal certain other duties. June 12. This act abolishes, from Oct. 1, 1861, the paper duty.
21. An act for granting to her Majesty a duty of 1s. 5d. the pound on tea until July 1, 1862, and an income tax of 9d. in the pound for one year from April 6, 1861, and for granting other duties, and for abolishing from Oct. 1, 1861, the customs duties on paper, books, prints, and drawings. June 12.
22. An act for confirming a scheme of the Charity Commissioners for certain charities in the town and parish of Burford, Oxfordshire. June 28.
23. An act for confirming a scheme of the Charity Commissioners for certain charities in the borough of Reading. June 28.
24. An act for confirming a scheme of the Charity Commissioners for the hospital of Lady Katherine Leveson at Temple Balsall, Warwickshire. June 28.
25. An act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise money in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of India. June 28.
26. An act to amend the Dublin Improvement Act of 1849. June 28.
27. An act to declare the limits within which increased assessments are authorised to be raised in the city of Edinburgh under the provision of the 23 and 24 Vic., c. 50. June 28.
28. An act to relieve certain trusts on the Holyhead road from debts. July 11.
29. An act to authorise the removal of the Infirmary for the county of Cork from the town of Mallow to the city of Cork. July 11.
30. An act to declare the validity of an act passed by the General Assembly of New Zealand intitled an act to provide for the establishment of new provinces in New Zealand. July 11.
31. An act for the prevention and punishment of offences committed by her Majesty's subjects within certain territories adjacent to the colony of Sierra Leone. July 11.
32. An act for confirming a scheme of the Charity Commissioners for the Hospital of the Blessed Trinity at Guildford, in Surrey, and its subsidiary endowments, with certain alterations. July 11.
33. An act to extend the provision of the acts to facilitate the improvement of landed property in Ireland, and to further provide for the erection of dwellings for the labouring poor in Ireland. July 11.
34. An act to increase the facilities for the transfer of stocks and annuities at the Bank of Ireland, and to make further provision respecting the mutual transfer of capital in certain public stocks or funds transferable at the Banks of England and Ireland respectively, and for other purposes. July 22.
35. An act to amend the 20 and 21 Vic., c. 70, relating to the Boundaries of Burghs Extension (Scotland) Act. July 22.
36. An act to simplify the mode of raising the assessment for the poor in Scotland. July 22.
37. An act to authorise the inclosure of certain land, in pursuance of a special report of the Inclosure Commissioners. July 22.
38. An act to confirm certain provisional orders under the Local Government Act (1858) relating to the districts of Brighton, East Coves, Preston, Morpeth, Bromsgrove, and Durham; and for other purposes in relation thereto. July 22.
39. An act to make further provision for the management of her Majesty's Forest of Dean, and of the mines and quarries therein, and in the hundred of St. Briavels, in Gloucestershire. July 22.
40. An act to enable the Admiralty to acquire property for the enlargement of her Majesty's dockyard at Chatham, in Kent, and to embark part of the River Medway, and for other purposes connected therewith. July 22.

41. An act to continue till July 1, 1872, the duties levied on coal and wine by the Corporation of London. July 22.
42. An act to facilitate the remedies on bills of exchange and promissory notes in Ireland by the prevention of frivolous or fictitious defences to actions respecting them. July 22.
43. An act to remove doubts respecting the authority of the Legislature of Queensland, in New South Wales, and to annex certain territories to the colony of South Australia, and for other purposes. July 22.
44. An act to facilitate the formation, management, and maintenance of piers and harbours in Great Britain and Ireland. August 1.
45. An act to confirm certain provisional orders made under the 14 and 15 Vic., c. 38, to facilitate arrangements for the relief of turnpike trusts, and to extend the provisions of that act. August 1.
46. An act to facilitate the construction and improvement of harbours by authorising loans to harbour authorities, to abolish passing tolls, and for other purposes. August 1.
47. An act to provide for the costs of certain proceedings to be taken under the 23 and 24 Vic., c. 154, the Landlord and Tenant Law Amendment (Ireland) Act (1860). August 1.
48. An act to enable justices in Ireland to commit to local bridewells persons convicted of drunkenness. August 1.
49. An act for facilitating the transfer of mortgages and bonds granted by railway companies in Scotland. August 1.
50. An act for granting pensions to some officers and men in the metropolitan police force, and for other purposes. August 1.
51. An act to empower the governors of the several Australian colonies to regulate the number of passengers to be carried in vessels plying between ports in those colonies. August 1.
52. An act to provide that votes at elections for the universities may be recorded by means of voting-papers. August 1.
53. An act to confirm certain appointments in India, and to amend the law concerning the civil service there. August 1.
54. An act to amend the laws regarding the removal of the poor, and the contributions of parishes to the common fund in unions. August 1.
55. An act to make provision for salaries for the revising barristers for the city of Dublin. August 1.
56. An act to continue until August 1, 1865, and until the end of the then next session of Parliament, the 5 and 6 Vic., c. 123, an act relating to private lunatic asylums in Ireland. August 1.
57. An act to continue the 11 and 12 Vic., c. 32, an act relating to the collection of county cess in Ireland. August 1.
58. An act to facilitate proceedings before justices under the acts relating to vaccination. August 1.
59. An act to amend the 13 and 14 Vic., c. 69, so far as relates to the time, thereby limited, for the publication of the lists of voters objected to in Ireland. August 1.
60. An act to amend the Local Government Act of 1858. August 1.
61. An act to amend the 9 Geo. III., c. 16, an act for quieting possessions and titles against the Crown, and also certain acts for the like object relating to suits by the Duke of Cornwall. August 1.
62. An act to enable grand juries in Ireland to increase the remuneration of county surveyors, and for other purposes. August 1.
63. An act to continue certain turnpike acts in Great Britain. August 1.
64. An act to continue the survey of Great Britain, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the Isle of Man. August 1.
65. An act to relieve, by permitting them to make a solemn affirmation or declaration, persons who may refuse or be unwilling, from alleged conscientious motives, to be sworn in criminal proceedings. August 1.
66. An act to make better provision for the constitution of the Council of the Governor-General of India, and for the local government of the several presidencies and provinces of India, and for the temporary government of India in the event of a vacancy in the office of Governor-General. August 1.
67. An act to amend the laws relating to attorneys and solicitors in Ireland. August 1.
68. An act to provide for the formation of tramways on turnpike and statute labourer roads in Scotland. August 1.
69. An act for regulating the use of locomotives on turnpike and other roads, and the tolls to be levied on such locomotives and on the waggons and carriages drawn or propelled by the same. August 6.
70. An act to provide for the performance of duties heretofore performed by the Paymaster of Civil Service in Ireland in relation to advances and repayment of public moneys for public works. August 1.
71. An act to make further provision for the regulation of the British white herring fishery in Scotland. August 1.
72. An act to amend the law relating to the copyright of designs. August 6.
73. An act to render lawful the enlistment of persons transferred from the Indian to the General Forces of her Majesty, and to provide in certain respects for the rights of such persons. August 6.
74. An act for amending the Municipal Corporations Act. August 6.
75. An act to amend the law relating to the removal of poor persons to Ireland. August 6.
76. An act to indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and to extend the time limited for those purposes respectively. August 6.
77. An act to repeal certain enactments relating to nominating and appointing the householders of Westminster to serve as annoyance jurors, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof. August 6.
78. An act to amend the Metropolitan Gas Act. August 6.
79. An act to authorise advances of money out of the Consolidated Fund for carrying on public works and fisheries, for employment of the poor, and for facilitating the construction and improvement of harbours, and for other purposes. August 6.
80. An act to repeal the provisions in certain statutes relating to the salary of the Lord Clerk Register in Scotland. August 6.
81. An act for making provision for the good government and extension of the University of Durham. August 6.
82. An act to amend the law regarding the registration of county voters in Scotland. August 6.
83. An act to amend the law in Scotland relative to the resignation, powers, and liabilities of gratuitous trustees. August 6.
84. An act to authorise for a further period the application of money for the purposes of loans for carrying on public works in Ireland. August 6.
85. An act to amend the law regarding conjugal rights in Scotland. August 6.
86. An act to amend the Metropolitan Building Act (1855). August 6.
87. An act to vest in the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings a portion of St. James's Park as a site for public offices. August 6.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1862.

89. An act to increase the amount payable out of the revenues of India in respect of the retiring pay, pensions, and other expenses of that nature, of her Majesty's British forces serving in India. August 6.

90. An act to make arrangements as to the disposal and management of property belonging to the University of Edinburgh; and to regulate the appropriation and application of the annuity of £2500 payable from the revenues of the harbour and docks of Leith under the authority of the 1 and 2 Vic., cap. 55. August 6.

91. An act to amend the laws relating to the inland revenue. August 6.

92. An act to amend the law for the collection of the stamp duties on probates, administrations, inventories, legacies, and successions. August 6.

93. An act to provide for the preparation, audit, and presentation to Parliament of annual accounts of the moneys voted for the revenue departments. August 6.

94. An act to consolidate and amend the statute law of England and Ireland relating to accessories to and abettors of indictable offences. August 6.

95. An act to repeal certain enactments which have been consolidated in several acts of the present sessions relating to indictable offences and other matters. August 6.

96. An act to consolidate and amend the statute law of England and Ireland relating to larceny and other similar offences. August 6.

97. An act to consolidate and amend the statute law of England and Ireland relating to malicious injuries to property. August 6.

98. An act to consolidate and amend the statute law of England and Ireland relating to indictable offences by forgery. August 6.

99. An act to consolidate and amend the statute law of the United Kingdom against offences relating to the coin. August 6.

100. An act to consolidate and amend the statute law of England and Ireland relating to offences against the person. August 6.

101. An act for promoting the revision of the statute law by repealing divers acts and parts of acts which have ceased to be in force. August 6.

102. An act to amend the Tramways (Ireland) Act. August 6.

103. An act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund and the surplus of ways and means to the service of the year 1861, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this session of Parliament. August 6.

104. An act for establishing high courts of judicature in India. August 6.

105. An act to prevent the future grant by copy of court-roll and certain leases of lands and hereditaments in England belonging to ecclesiastical benefices. August 6.

106. An act to enable the Admiralty to close the harbour of Portpatrick, in Scotland, during the execution of certain works in such harbour sanctioned by Parliament. August 6.

107. An act to alter and amend the law relating to parochial and burgh schools, and to the test required to be taken by schoolmasters in Scotland. August 6.

108. An act to provide for the winding-up the naval medical supplemental fund society. August 6.

109. An act to amend the laws relating to fisheries of salmon in England. August 6.

110. An act for regulating the business of dealers in old metals.

111. An act to amend "the Probates and Letters of Administration Act (Ireland), 1857." August 6.

112. An act for the appropriation of the seats vacated by the disfranchisement of the boroughs of Sudbury and St. Albans, by giving two additional members to the West Riding of Yorkshire, one additional member to the southern division of Lancashire, and one member to the borough of Birkenhead. August 6.

113. An act for amending and consolidating the law relating to industrial schools. August 6.

114. An act to amend the law with respect to wills of personal estate made by British subjects. August 6.

115. An act for the government of the Navy. August 6.

116. An act for the appropriation in favour of the Military Knights and the churches of Windsor of two of the Canonries suspended in the Chapel of Windsor, and for making certain provisions respecting the Naval Knights of Windsor. August 6.

117. An act to place the employment of women, young persons, youths, and children in lace factories under the regulations of the Factories Act. August 6.

118. An act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise money in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of India. August 6.

119. An act to defray the charge of the pay, clothing, and contingent and other expenses of the disembodied militia in Great Britain and Ireland; and to grant allowances in certain cases to subaltern officers, adjutants, paymasters, quartermasters, surgeons, assistant surgeons, and surgeons' mates of the militia; and to authorise the employment of the non-commissioned officers. August 6.

120. An act to suspend the making of lists and the ballots for the militia of the United Kingdom. August 6.

121. An act to amend the law in relation to the wills and domicile of British subjects dying whilst resident abroad, and of foreign subjects dying whilst resident within her Majesty's dominions. August 6.

122. An act to continue the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act (1854). August 6.

123. An act to reduce and alter the rate of duty payable on proceedings under the 21 and 22 Vic., c. 72, s. 88, and for other purposes. August 6.

124. An act for amending the law relating to the receiver for the metropolitan police district, and for other purposes. August 6.

125. An act to enable overseers in populous parishes to provide officers for the proper discharge of parochial business. August 6.

126. An act to exempt the volunteer forces of Great Britain from the payment of tolls. August 6.

127. An act for limiting and regulating the Treasury-chest fund. August 6.

128. An act to confirm certain provisional orders under the Local Government Act (1858), relating to the districts of Plymouth, Weston-super-Mare, Llanelly, and Llandilo; and for other purposes in relation thereto. August 6.

129. An act to enable her Majesty to accept the services of officers of the merchant service as officers of reserve to the Royal navy. August 6.

130. An act for amending an act passed in the last Session of Parliament to amend the law concerning the making, keeping, and carriage of gunpowder and compositions of an explosive nature; and concerning the manufacture, sale, and use of fireworks. August 6.

131. An act to continue the act concerning the management of episcopal and caputular estates in England, and further to amend certain acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England. August 6.

132. An act for consolidating and amending the law relating to industrial schools in Scotland. August 6.

133. An act to amend the law relating to the drainage of land for agricultural purposes. August 6.

134. An act to amend the law relating to bankruptcy and insolvency in England. August 6. This statute greatly alters the constitution of the Court of Bankruptcy. Non-traders will be now subject to the bankrupt laws. The seizure and sale of goods of a debtor under execution for above £50 will be an act of bankruptcy. Official assignees and messengers are to be paid by salaries. Private arrangements are facilitated. Very stringent penal clauses are provided for offences against the bankruptcy laws. The classification of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class certificates is abolished, and one uniform order of discharge substituted. The County Courts are given jurisdiction in certain cases.

\*\*\* There are 249 local and personal acts, chiefly relating to railways, roads, waterworks, and gas companies. Among these acts cap. 52 abolishes Newgate Market; cap. 112 provides for the erection of a suspension-bridge at Clifton, Bristol; and cap. 164 grants powers to make the Hammersmith and City Railway. There are 10 private acts, all relating to the settlement of private property and estates, except the first, which is rather of a public nature, as it incorporates the trustees of the Atkinson Institution of Glasgow.

## LIST OF THE MOST EMINENT PERSONS WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS.

\*\*\* *Memoirs of all these, with the Arms and Portraits of some, are to be found in the Illustrated London News.*

1860.

Oct. 6.—Dr. S. Elvey, organist of New College and St. John's College, and choragus of the University of Oxford.

21.—Sir Chs. Gordon Lennox, K.G., fifth Duke of Richmond.

23.—Harriet, Lady Southampton.

30.—Ch. Herbert, second Earl Manvers.

31.—Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, G.C.B., tenth Earl of Dundonald, Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom, one of the greatest naval commanders of his time.

Nov. 4.—Sir Henry Davison, Chief Justice of Madras.

5.—Admiral Sir Chas. Napier, K.C.B., a distinguished naval commander.

6.—Major-General Sir Henry Gee Roberts, K.C.B.

7.—J. Fred. Campbell, Earl of Cawdor.

11.—Gen. the Hon. E. P. Lygon, C.B.

13.—The Right Rev. Dr. Pepys, Bishop of Worcester.

13.—Sir David Maxwell, Bart.

20.—W. Conlson, Esq., Q.C.

22.—Sir Edw. McDonnell, of Dublin.

23.—C.-J. Chas. Kemeyes-Kemeyes-Tynte.

24.—The Rev. George Croly, LL.D., a distinguished poet, biographer, essayist, and divine.

24.—Henry Granville Fitzalan Howard, fourteenth Duke of Norfolk.

25.—The Dowager Lady Trimlestown.

Dec. 1.—Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M.D., of Dublin, a very eminent physician.

1.—H. Rob. Westendorp, Lord Rossmore.

10.—Sir Thomas D. Legard, Bart.

14.—Sir Geo. Hamilton Gordon, K.G., fourth Earl of Aberdeen, a distinguished British statesman.

18.—The Dowager Queen of Sweden, widow of Bernadotte.

19.—Sir J. A. Brown Ramsay, Marquis of Dalhousie, an able statesman, formerly Governor-General of India.

19.—Sir Richard Puleston, Bart.

21.—The Hon. R. A. O'Reilly, a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Jamaica.

25.—John Savile, third Earl of Mexborough.

28.—Sir Matthew E. Tierney, Bart.

31.—The Countess of Eglington and Winton.

1861.

Jan. 1.—Frederick William IV., King of Prussia.

2.—Joseph Alphonse Le Flaguais, a celebrated Norman poet.

13.—John Elphinstone-Fleming, Lord Elphinstone.

14.—Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, Bart.

16.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Henry Clarke, Bart.

21.—Richard Cornwallis Neville, fourth Lord Braybrooke.

28.—Sir G. G. S. Leveson Gower, K.G., second Duke of Sutherland.

28.—Colonel Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B. and K.H.

29.—Hon. and Rev. Francis North, sixth Earl of Guilford.

29.—Mr. Burford, the panoramist, of Leicester-square.

Feb. 4.—The Right Rev. Dr. Dealtry, Bishop of Madras.

6.—Sir John Owen, Bart., M.P.

6.—M. Jules Deslonchamps, an eminent Norman lawyer and Judge.

March 9.—Gen. Sir A. MacLaine, K.C.B.

14.—Sir W. R. Beauchamp Proctor, Bt.

March 12.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

19.—Sir George Dalrymple Hay, Bart.

31.—Lady Charlotte Bury, a popular writer of novels and essays.

31.—Sir Matthew Barrington, Bart.

31.—The Right Hon. R. Wilson Greene, a Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland.

April 4.—Sir James Anderson, Bart.

12.—R. Noel Hill, fifth Lord Derwick.

19.—General Sir C. W. Pasley, K.C.B.

24.—Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart.

28.—Miss Currier, of Eshton Hall, Yorkshire.

May 4.—C. W. Grenfell, Esq., M.P.

8.—Hon. T. E. M. Lloyd Mostyn, M.P.

14.—Sir Francis Russell, K.G., seventh Duke of Bedford.

June 1.—John Cross, sergeant-at-law.

6.—Count Cavour, the celebrated Sardinian Prime Minister.

23.—The Right Hon. Sir J. Campbell, Baron Campbell, Lord Chancellor of England, a celebrated lawyer, writer, and statesman.

24.—Robert Campbell Scarlett, second Baron Abinger.

28.—The Sultan Abdul Medjid Khan, Emperor of the Turks.

29.—Mrs. Barrett Browning, a poetess of high distinction.

July 6.—Sir Francis Palgrave, a learned historian and archaeologist.

7.—Sir Charles Ibbotson, Bart.

7.—Prince Adam Czartoriski, Duke of Klewan and Zukow, the celebrated constitutional patriot of Poland.

13.—Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bart.

21.—The Right Hon. Charles Tomkinson D'Eyncourt, of Bayons Manor and Usselly Hall, Lincolnshire, M.P. during twenty years for Lambeth.

27.—General John Swinburn.

29.—Sir Richard Plantagenet Temple Nugent Brydges Chandos Grenville, K.G., second Duke of Buckingham.

29.—The Hon. Sir F. B. R. Pelieu, C.B., K.C.H., Admiral of the Blue.

Aug. 2.—The Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert, Lord Herbert of Lea, a distinguished and popular politician and statesman.

2.—Ch. Stuart, eighth Earl of Traquair.

3.—Anne, Dowager Countess of Newburgh, the last member of the noble and unfortunate house of Radcliffe, Earls of Derwentwater.

3.—The Right Rev. Dr. Villiers, Bishop of Durham.

4.—Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the White.

5.—General Charles Franklyn, C.B.

20.—Professor Quekett, a distinguished natural philosopher and microscopist.

28.—The Marchioness of Breadalbane.

Sept. 2.—Ernest Augustus, third Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe.

5.—Lady Mary Ashley, second daughter of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

14.—Sir Hugh Fortescue, K.G., second Earl Fortescue.

14.—Col. Hugh Dennis Crofton, an officer of distinction, assassinated at Fulwood Barracks, Preston.

17.—Captain Hanham, a meritorious officer, also assassinated at Fulwood Barracks.

22.—Sir George Dashwood, Bart.

22.—Mr. Francis, an eminent sculptor.

22.—Giovanni Battista Niccolini, a celebrated Italian poet.

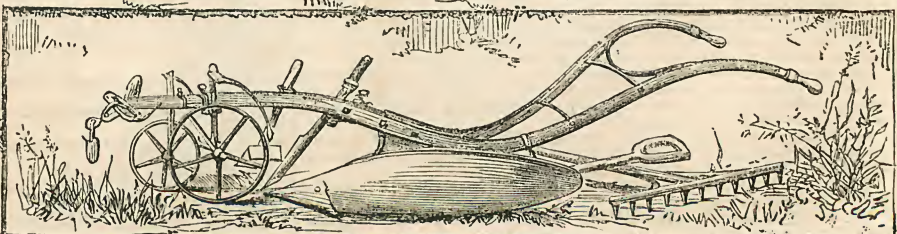
Oct. 4.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Eglington and Winton.





BUSH-HARROWING.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN.			MOON.			HIGH WATER AT			
			Rises.	Sets.	Age.	Rises.	Sets.	Age.	London Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.	Morn.	Altern.
1	Tu	Day breaks 3h. 38m.	5 38	6 31	5 55	9 26	2	3 15	3 32	0 10	0 24	
2	W	Copenhagen bomb., 1801	5 36	6 33	6 20	10 30	3	3 46	4 1	0 39	0 55	
3	Th	Bishop Heber died, 1826	5 34	6 34	6 53	11 31	4	4 17	4 32	1 10	1 27	
4	F	Insurrect. at Palermo, 1860	5 32	6 36	7 32	Morn.	5	4 49	5 5	1 43	1 59	
5	S	British Museum found., 1753	5 29	6 38	8 19	0 25	6	5 21	5 38	2 16	2 35	
6	S	5TH SUND. IN LENT	5 27	6 39	9 15	1 10	7	5 57	6 18	2 56	3 20	
7	M	Badajoz taken, 1812	5 25	6 41	10 18	1 48	8	6 42	7 8	3 46	4 19	
8	Tu	Chatham died, 1778	5 22	6 42	11 26	2 20	9	7 41	8 19	4 57	5 39	
9	W	Fire Insurance due	5 20	6 44	Aftern.	2 46	10	9 1	9 42	6 20	6 59	
10	Th	Cath. Emanc. granted, 1829	5 18	6 46	1 51	3 7	11	10 21	10 59	7 37	8 10	
11	F	Day breaks 3h. 8m.	5 16	6 47	3 13	3 26	12	11 32	—	8 38	9 13	
12	S	Twilight ends 9h. 53m.	5 13	6 49	4 32	3 46	13	0 0	0 25	9 25	9 48	
13	S	PALM SUNDAY	5 11	6 51	5 56	4 7	14	0 47	1 10	10 9	10 29	
14	M	Cuckoo first heard	5 9	6 52	7 22	4 29	15	1 31	1 51	10 48	11 8	
15	Tu	Easter Term commences	5 7	6 54	8 49	4 57	16	2 10	2 36	11 30	11 52	
16	W	Twilight ends 9h. 17m.	5 5	6 56	10 13	5 30	17	2 52	3 14	—	0 14	
17	Th	Franklin died, 1790	5 3	6 57	11 25	6 15	18	3 36	3 57	0 35	0 58	
18	F	GOOD FRIDAY	5 1	6 59	Morn.	7 12	19	4 20	4 43	1 21	1 46	
19	S	Alphage	4 59	7 1	0 25	8 20	20	5 8	5 33	2 11	2 37	
20	S	EASTER SUNDAY	4 57	7 3	1 9	9 36	21	5 59	6 25	3 3	3 34	
21	M	Easter Monday	4 55	7 4	1 43	10 54	22	6 56	7 29	4 7	4 42	
22	Tu	Easter Tuesday	4 52	7 6	2 8	Aftern.	23	8 4	8 46	5 24	6 7	
23	W	St. George	4 50	7 7	2 30	1 24	24	9 29	10 9	6 47	7 23	
24	Th	Defoe died, 1731	4 48	7 9	2 48	2 37	25	10 45	11 20	7 58	8 26	
25	F	St. Mark Camb. Easter T. in com.	4 46	7 11	3 5	3 48	26	11 48	—	8 52	9 16	
26	S	Day breaks 2h. 20m.	4 44	7 12	3 22	4 56	27	0 14	0 38	9 38	9 58	
27	S	LOW SUNDAY	4 42	7 14	3 41	6 5	28	1 0	1 20	10 18	10 35	
28	M	Salisbury Cathedral found., 1220	4 40	7 16	4 1	7 13	29	1 40	1 57	10 52	11 9	
29	Tu	Length of day 14h. 39m.	4 38	7 17	4 24	8 20	1	2 14	2 31	11 25	11 41	
30	W	Oxford Easter Term com.	4 36	7 19	4 54	9 23	2	2 47	3 3	11 57	—	





PALLAS SAND-GROUSE (*SYPHILPTIS PALLASII*) IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."





## MARCH AND APRIL.

FULL-CHEEKED March blows so strong a blast on his windy horn that he shakes the building rooks in the tall, naked elm-trees, and causes the little lambs to run bleating for shelter to their dams in the bleak and daisyless meadows. Well may March come in grumbling and gusty when he sees how much work February has left him to do, in drying up the long leagues of land which he left flooded, so as to get it ready for the spring sowing, and to make firm and hard the high roads, which the rain and melting snow have almost left impassable. He wakes up the golden celandine where it lies sleeping on its bed of dead leaves beneath the hedges, and, shaking the pale primrose, bids it look up at the sun once more, instead of hiding itself among the withered stems that once bore the flowers of a spring that is numbered in the grey roll of departed years. He drops patches of blue, and red, and yellow, here and there, as if he tried to form such a garden as Spring in a month or two, in all the bloom of her beauty, will look upon, but succeeds not beyond scattering the bright blue of the ground ivy and periwinkle in places, making a mellow light with beds of yellow coltsfoot, and a faint, warm gleam with the red flowers of the dead nettle. The burning gold of the crocus and the white, cloudy edge of snowdrops are his richest border. March also lures the bee from its hiding-place by opening a little cluster of fragrant violets in some sunny nook, and just puts honey enough in the bellied baskets of the dazzling gorse-flowers to keep it murmuring about his ears until emerald-clad April comes tripping up and warns him that it is time to depart. The lark is now soaring and singing somewhere among the loosened silver of the clouds, under the unbounded and star-flowered plains of heaven; and the cottage doors and windows are thrown open to catch the comforting sunshine which comes streaming from the golden gateway of God "on the just and on the unjust."

Now there is a busy stir in the little gardens; spades, hoes, and rakes are brought from their hiding-places, packets of seeds hunted up and examined, for there is a primrose colour at times about the sky which tells that Spring is somewhere close at hand. Children are also there with their too ready help, finding great delight in feeding the fire—kindled to burn up the weeds—with the refuse winter has not soddened and rotted, or quarrelling at times about whose turn it is to ride in the barrow. We hear their happy voices while at play later in the village streets of an evening, and they are delighted to find that the days are warmer and longer. During the long winter nights they were packed off to bed at dark, to save the loaf and leave more room before the scanty fire, and there they laid awake for hours in the darkness. Often they only saw their father's face once a week, and that was on the Sabbath, for during those short dark days he had to go a long way to his daily labour, leaving them asleep when he arose early in the dark mornings, and not returning at night until long after they had been sent to bed. Deep amid the hawthorn fence are found the eggs of the hedge-sparrow, as blue as the flowers of the forget-me-not; while on the spray hang myriads of tiny green leafbuds which made no show at all a week or so ago, but now put on their spring-green array altogether, as if determined to be seen. On the gooseberry-bushes you see faint glimmerings as of emerald-coloured light, while the alder-bushes that overhang the stream already throw green shadows on its surface. And there the great marsh-marigold will soon be seen, throwing a yellow light upon the water, as if from a lamp of transparent gold. The little, round, green, daisy-buds are beginning to knock under the loosened earth, that they may be let through, when they will soon shake their silver frills amid the swaying of the spring grass. The lute voiced blackbird and speckled thrush now call to and answer one another as soon as the first streaks of dawn crimson the eastern horizon. Before long the great company of feathered choristers will leave empty their old orchestras over the sea and come back again to sing amid the moonlight-coloured mayblossoms, the blushing wild roses, and the honey-filled trumpet-flowers of the woodbine that will then impregnate every wind that blows around us with their delicious fragrance.

Spring brings back again pleasant visions of angling, and while making preparation we recall the old familiar river-side scenes, with their pleasant windings, where the willows as they waved seemed ever as if whispering other-world secrets to one another, quite jetties, that seem to stand and dream as they ever look down upon their great shadows in the water, and beneath which the choicest pike are ever to be found. Shadowy pools with their rustling sedge rise before us, and we seem again to hear the voices of the glad streams that go singing over bright beds of sand and gravel through long miles of pastoral scenery. The rustic bridge over which the trees lean, with its background of sky all mirrored in the water, once more stands out, and to the "inward eye" becomes a picture of never-fading colours; and with many such is the chamber of memory hung—a great gallery that we can ever look upon even with closed eyes. There we dream dreams and see visions while the float rides idly upon the water, and we seem to hear nothing but the lapping of the waves speaking in the voice which was familiar to those solitudes ages before the sound of human footsteps had broken the river-side silence. Then there was the budding trees to watch week after week while angling, to see how March first came and made green dots where the future leaves were to come, and how after his departure April watered the bursting buds with her gentle showers until at last they formed leafy bowers green and beautiful enough for Spring and her sweet sister Summer to dwell in.

By the end of April many a well-known tree will be in leaf; the beech will show its dark purple foliage, and the oak be hung with red-brown leaves that look as if they were formed of thin metal. The chestnut will have shot out its green fingers, and above the foliage of the lilac high up, as if looking at the sun, we shall see that dull red flush which tells that the upwood and closely-folded flower-buds will soon be in blossom, while the lime-trees show the most beautiful green of all the many varied hues of spring. The early budding blackthorns are white over with bloom long before a single leaf appears on the branch, nor will it be long ere the graceful birch throws out its long trails of beautiful flowers that droop like branches of waving gold. Among the earliest of our trees the stately elm puts on its spring attire, though none excel in beauty the laburnums, which look like Nature's foresters that wear her ancient livery of green and gold.

But lambs at play have ever been placed in the foreground as one of the prettiest bits in the great picture of Spring; and Bloomfield, who in his childhood days must have noticed narrowly their ever-varying motions, gives a graphic description of their racing, and how when they are out of breath they pause for a moment or two until the darting of a bird, the fall of a leaf, or a breeze which scatters the petals of the wild roses, sets them running again, a little alarm spreading in the midst of their play. Few know what care and trouble the shepherds have during the lambing season—which often takes place very early in the year—and the many bitter cold nights they spend in the open air in the lambing-paddocks looking after

the ewes, which too often have to bring forth their young unsheltered, though five common straw-wattled hurdles are sufficient to make two capital pens—two forming the outsides, while the middle one makes the division, and two others are placed one at the back and the other at the front, like a small "m" standing on a line with the top straight. The expense is nothing compared with the benefit both the ewe and lamb derive from so warm a shelter. On fine moonlight nights they may be left out in the paddocks, and so every now and then the pens be left empty to sweeten. Their lairage must be clean, and no tainted straw be left about. If the shepherd's cottage is not very near the lambing-fields a shed ought to be erected for him; for when the lamb is born he ought to be in readiness to cleanse its nostril and free the ewe's udder from wool, so that young Muttonchops may be able to "take a slight repast" as soon as he sees the light.

A breeding flock cannot be kept too quiet. Repose does a great deal towards keeping a breeding flock in good condition, and then they are pretty sure to have a good supply of milk, and without that no lambs can ever thrive. Cost of food ought not to be a consideration at lambing-time, and lambs soon show a change for the worse when the ewes are not properly fed. Many prefer lambing in turnips or among coleseed where the ewes were fed before, which is not to be objected to, provided the turnips are neither frozen nor decayed: that they have also a change of dry food and plenty of dry lairage, for cold turnips are but chilly beds for new-born lambs. Many losses have occurred through changing from turnips to swedes, for there is something in this changing from white to yellow-fleshed turnips all at once that injures both ewe and lamb, though what it is is hardly thoroughly understood. Ewes lambing in and kept to one kind of turnip generally do well if the weather is favourable and they are carefully watched and supplied with dry food as they require it. Lambing in grass lands, they must have plenty of cake, corn, chaff, cut straw, and milk-yielding roots carried to them daily, though some have given them mangolds when turnips were bad, and the ewes have thrived, especially if they have been used to the root before lambing-time. Nothing that a farmer rears requires more care and attention than his flocks in winter.

Young sheep should be turned over to their winter keeping as soon as they have eaten off the best of the hay and clover eddish, which will be about the close of September or early in October. They will be restless at first, and not take at all kindly to their winter food; but they must be broken in to eat it; and, as they have never been allowed to suffer from damp nor cold, they will be all the stronger to stand this change of diet, which might affect them seriously if left out later in the year. Once get them to take to the turnips or coleseed, varied with cake and corn, cut chaff, hay, and cut straw, and autumn may close in as cold as winter: the weather will do them no harm, as strong food prepares them to endure it. As we once heard an old Lincolnshire breeder say, "It's like putting a pair of extra blankets on 'em." They must, however, when the weather is fine, be turned back into the eddish for a day or two before the season is too far advanced, especially at first: they will then return to their winter keep again with renewed appetite, having found the eddish is getting older and not so palatable as it was. When winter has set in they can have no such change, nor will they need it, as they will be thoroughly used to their new diet, which it is not amiss to give them a little of even before they are driven off the eddish in September, for a sudden change is not good. On coleseed sheep ought to have a large range, though it is best to begin with moderately-sized folds at first, lest it should be trampled down and wasted before half eaten, but they must not be kept there until it is bitten too close: if they are they are apt to overfeed and injure themselves when folded in a fresh piece. The best plan is to turn them back again into the old a little while, then let them re-enter the fresh fold and make a hearty meal and fill themselves the second time. A daily supply of turnips is best, and if carried to them they ought to be well washed and sliced, and the troughs kept clean, for the cleaner food is the more good it does them. Food ought also to be given them at regular times, cake and corn first in the morning and last at night, the rations to be gradually increased. Dry lairage is as essential as food, and if they cannot be folded dry at night in the fields where they feed they must be driven to where they can lie down comfortably, or their food must be carried to where there is dry lairage. In very severe winters foldyards ought to be erected: they can be run up cheap enough, as we have shown in the case of ewes, with straw-wattled hurdles made large enough to inclose a great number. When they are too confined a gentle walk now and then—like a gentleman stretching his legs to get an appetite—will do them good, and prevent them from becoming sluggish. They seldom get on too fast; the complaint is generally on the other side: we will endeavour to show why.

Swedes on the whole have for some years past been a failure, and mangolds, kohlrabi, cabbages, coleseed, common turnips, &c., have been grown as a substitute, though great complaints are made about the latter food not being healthy. This many attribute to the new artificial manures now in use, and experienced farmers argue that, no matter how bulky and beautiful these crops may appear, the sheep do not thrive so well upon them as they did on the food formerly raised by the old-fashioned farmyard manure; that the vegetables imbibe some noxious element from the food raised on this new mixture, though what that is has yet to be proved; that young sheep fed on these crops are not what they were when fed on the old manured fields in former years; that the food is deficient of those qualities which made bone and flesh, and that they do not thrive well on it; that they are now compelled to give the sheep expensive food, containing, on the one hand, lime, chalk, and phosphate, to make bone, and, on the other, containing gluten, starch, albumen, and sugar, to make flesh and fat. There are scores of experienced old breeders who use the new manures and argue in this way when their young sheep do not thrive. If food thus raised is really pernicious, and farmers are compelled to go to extra expense to counteract these injurious effects, it is surely worth while to have a careful analysis made of crops grown on the new and the old principle, to find out where the evil lies. It is heartaching to see lambs that have done well all summer and autumn pining away on food which, in our eyes, looks wholesome enough, but nevertheless contains something deleterious and no doubt in the end destroys hundreds of young sheep. This must be looked into. Last year (1861) a trial commenced with different breeds of sheep on the Porlington estate, to see which are best adapted to the soil of the district. Before turning them out into the sixteen-acre field the sheep were all weighed and numbered, and 600 hurdles put up to divide the field into two-acre plots. The sheep consisted of ten Cotswolds, twelve Leicesters (pure Sir Tatton Sykes blood), ten pure Shropshire Downs, the next Lincolns, from each of which 15lb. of wool was clipped; also a cross between the Leicester and Cheviot, and another lot between the Leicester and Teeswater. All these were procured from first-class breeders, and the result of the feeding trial will, no doubt, lead to considerable change in the plan of rearing. One division of the field contains a single sheep from each lot, which will all be fed alike.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1862.

## POSTAL REGULATIONS.

### LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS.

**INLAND LETTERS.**—All inland letters should be prepaid by an affixed stamp, otherwise double postage is charged. If the prepayment be insufficient, double the deficiency is charged. Letters weighing  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. are charged 1d.; more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. and not exceeding 1oz., 2d.; and 2d. for every additional ounce or part thereof.

**FOREIGN AND COLONIAL LETTERS, &c.**—Although the prepayment of letters sent to the following countries be not compulsory, yet, if not prepaid, they are subject to the following increase of postage:—To or from places in Turkey where France maintains post offices there will be charged a rate of 9d. per 4oz., instead of 6d., the prepaid rate; to France, Sardinia, and Algeria, double postage; to Belgium (prepaid 6d.), unpaid, if sent direct, 8d.; via France, 10d. According to the regulations of the German Customs Union, no letter exceeding fifty grammes (a little more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz.) in weight, and containing any other inclosure in paper, can be allowed to circulate by the post.

**NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS** published at intervals not exceeding thirty days, and bearing an impressed newspaper stamp, may be transmitted and retransmitted through the Post Office to all parts of the United Kingdom under the following regulations:—If readdressed, the previous address must be cut off (obliteration is not sufficient). Inattention to this will cause the publication to be dealt with as an unpaid letter. They must be posted within fifteen days from the date of issue, and folded so that the whole stamp or stamps are exposed to view, otherwise a postage of 1d. is charged in addition. There must be no inclosure nor any mark or writing thereon except the address.

**NEWSPAPERS SENT ABROAD.**—As the usual impressed newspaper stamp counts for nothing, a postage stamp must be affixed. When newspapers sent to British colonies have to pass through a foreign country they are liable (in addition to a postage of 1d.) to rates shown in the table of "Compulsory Payments." Unregistered publications when sent to the colonies or abroad are treated as book packets. Newspapers by private ships are charged 1d. Newspapers for India pay 2d. for every 4oz.; above and not exceeding 3oz., 3d.

### BOOK POST.

**INLAND.**—The following are the rates of postage:—Not exceeding 4oz., 1d.; above 4oz. and not exceeding 8oz., 2d.; above 8oz. and not exceeding 1lb., 4d.; 2d. being charged for every additional  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. or part thereof. Postage must be prepaid in full by means of postage stamps affixed outside the packet, which must be either without cover or open at the ends so as to admit of the inclosure being removed for examination. A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications, and printed matter of any kind, sheets of music or manuscripts, prints or maps, or any quantity of paper, parchment, or vellum; all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, will be allowed, whether it be loose or attached; as also rollers, in the case of prints or maps; bookmarkers (whether paper or otherwise) in the case of books; and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter, or usually appertaining thereto; but no patterns, or books of patterns (unless these consist merely of paper), can be allowed. No book packet may contain any written letter closed or open, or any inclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection; nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, written in any such packet, or in or upon its cover. Entries, however, merely stating who sends the book, &c., or to whom it is given, are not regarded as a letter. No book packet must exceed two feet in length, width, or depth. In any case in which these regulations are infringed the packet will be charged unpaid-letter rate.

**COLONIAL.**—On the same conditions as the foregoing, and at the following charges (except that no packet weighing more than 3lb. can be sent to the East Indies or New South Wales), book packets can be forwarded to any British colony. To India, Ceylon, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), South Australia, Western Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, and Hong-Kong, the charge is as follows:—4oz., 4d.; more than 4oz., but not exceeding 8oz., 8d.; more than 8oz., but not exceeding 1lb., 1s. 4d.; and so on; 8d. being charged for every additional  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. or fraction thereof. Charges to every other British colony:—4oz., 3d.; more than 4oz., but not exceeding 8oz., 6d.; more than 8oz., but not exceeding 1lb., 1s.; and so on; 6d. being charged for every additional  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. or fraction thereof. Book packets to or from India and New South Wales are limited to packages not exceeding 3lb.

**FOREIGN** is subject to the same regulations as the inland postage, with the exception that no book, paper, or publication sent must contain any writing or manuscript mark of any sort. Rates of postage (which must be paid in advance) chargeable upon registered newspapers and other printed papers sent to Belgium, France, Algeria, or the French offices in Turkey, Syria, and Egypt:—For a packet of registered newspapers not exceeding 4oz., 1d.; above 4oz., and not exceeding 8oz., 2d.; and then 2d. for every additional 8oz. or part thereof. For a packet of other printed papers not exceeding 4oz., 3d.; above 4oz., and not exceeding 8oz., 6d.; and then 6d. for every additional 8oz. or part thereof. Rates of postage (which must be paid in advance) chargeable upon book packets, including newspapers and other printed papers, addressed to Sardinia, Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Venetian Lombardy, or other places in the Austrian dominions, when specially addressed via Sardinia:—For a packet of registered newspapers not exceeding 4oz., Sardinia, 2d.; Tuscany, &c., from a port in Sardinia, 4d.; above 4oz., and not exceeding 8oz., Sardinia, 4d.; Tuscany, &c., from a port in Sardinia, 8d.; and so on, two rates being charged for every additional 8oz. or part thereof. No packet must exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth. For a packet of books or other printed papers not exceeding 4oz.:—Sardinia, 4d.; Tuscany, &c., 6d.; above 4oz. and not exceeding 8oz., Sardinia, 8d.; Tuscany, &c., 1s.; and so on, two rates being charged for every additional 8oz. or part thereof. No packet of books or newspapers can be sent to the Austrian dominions via Sardinia if it weighs more than one pound, or exceeds 24 inches in length. As regards packets sent through France (except to the countries in the foregoing table of rates) the term "printed papers" does not include cases, or rollers, or maps, bookmarkers, pens, pencils, &c., but does include Parliamentary proceedings, books of every kind, sheets of music and prints. Periodical works, not of daily publication, issued in the shape of pamphlet, may be sent by private ships to the United States at the following rates:—Not exceeding 2oz., 1d.; 2oz. and not exceeding 3oz., 6d.; and 2d. for every ounce or part thereof, up to 16oz. The packet must be prepaid, and always sent in a cover open at the ends. Other printed papers or books except those specified to the above places are subject to letter rates.

**TOWN DELIVERIES.**—The portion of each district within about three miles of the General Post Office is designated the town delivery, and the remainder the suburban delivery. Within the Town limits there are eleven deliveries of letters daily:—The first, or General Post, delivery, including all Inland, Colonial, and Foreign letters arriving in sufficient time, commences about 7.30 a.m., and is generally completed, throughout London, by nine o'clock, except on Mondays, or on other days when there are large arrivals of letters from abroad. The second delivery consists of letters posted in London up to 8.30 a.m., or arriving with the first collection from the suburban offices, as specified in the tables for each district; together with the correspondence received by the Irish and Continental mails, and letters from the provinces or abroad which may arrive too late for the first delivery. The next eight deliveries are made hourly, and include all letters reaching the General Post Office or the district offices in time for each dispatch. The last dispatch is made at seven p.m. The night mails from Ireland, France, and the Continent generally, fall into the second town delivery, which is made about ten a.m. The day mails from Ireland and France, and the afternoon dispatch from Brighton and other towns having a third daily communication with London, fall into the late evening delivery in London and the suburbs within the six-mile circle.

**SUBURBAN DELIVERIES.**—There are seven dispatches daily to the Suburban districts.

**LETTERS "TO BE CALLED FOR."**—The Poste Restante being intended solely for the accommodation of strangers who have no permanent abode, letters for residents in London must not be addressed "Post Office till called for." In doubtful cases the letters will be delivered from the Poste Restante for a period of two months; after which, if the applicant's address be known, they will be sent thereto by the letter-carrier. Letters addressed "Post Office, London," are delivered only at the Poste Restante Office, on the south side of the hall of the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand; and at this office also, and there only, are delivered letters addressed to the district or branch offices in London. The hours of delivery are between ten and four. All persons applying for letters at the Poste Restante must be prepared to give the necessary particulars to the clerk on duty, in order to prevent mistakes, and to ensure the delivery of the letters to the persons to whom they properly belong. If the applicant be a foreigner he must produce his passport; or, if he send for his letters, the messenger must produce it. Subjects of States not issuing passports are treated as subjects of the United Kingdom.

**REGISTERED LETTERS, &c.**—The latest time for registering letters, &c., for the London district deliveries, and for the evening mails, at the chief office, the district offices, and the receiving offices, is half an hour before the latest time for posting for the dispatch by which they are to be forwarded. For the London district dispatch at seven a.m., and for the morning mails, letters can be registered at the receiving-houses between 5.30 and 7.30 p.m. the previous evening; and, for the morning mails only, at the chief district offices between 7.0 and 7.15 a.m. Letters for the morning mails cannot be registered at the town receiving-houses between 5 and 5.30 p.m., and no letter can be registered after 7.30 p.m.

**REDIRECTED LETTERS.**—Notices of removal, and applications for letters to be redirected, must be addressed to the Secretary; the particulars of the name, late place of residence, and present abode, should be stated in full, and the application must be signed by the party claiming the letters.

**POSTAGE STAMPS, &c.**—Postage stamps and stamped envelopes are sold at the chief office between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.; at the district offices between 7 a.m. and 6.45 p.m.; and at the receiving-houses between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., Sundays excepted. To discourage the transmission of coins by post, the officers at the district offices and the letter-receivers are authorised to purchase postage stamps of the public, if not soiled or otherwise damaged, at a charge of 2½ per cent. The stamps must be presented in strips containing at least two stamps adhering to each other. Single stamps will not be received.

### SUGGESTIONS TO THE PUBLIC, &c.

Facility is given to the Post Office in the discharge of its daily duties, and greater security afforded to the public, by careful attention to the following recommendations:—

To post all letters, &c., as early as practicable, especially when sent in large numbers, as is frequently the case with newspapers and circulars. The trouble of the office is much diminished if circulars, before being posted, be tied in bundles, with the addresses all in one direction.

To make the address legible and complete, giving the name of the post town, and if there be more than one town in the Kingdom of that name, or if the post town be not well known, adding the name of the county.

To see that every letter, newspaper, or other packet sent by post is securely folded and sealed. It should be remembered that every such packet has to be several times handled, and that even when in the mail-bag it is exposed to pressure and friction. Unless, therefore, the article be light and pliant, it should be inclosed in strong paper, linen, parchment, or some other material which will not readily tear or break. The observance of this precaution is especially necessary whenever any fragile articles of value are forwarded by post. These should always be inclosed in a wooden or tin box.

To fasten the covers of newspapers firmly, so as to prevent them slipping out. When, for additional security, the address is written on the newspaper itself, such address (if the newspaper be franked by an impressed stamp) must, in case of retransmission, be cut off, otherwise the newspaper will become subject to letter postage.

In affixing stamps, to wet slightly the corner of the envelope and the gummed side of the stamp, and then gently to press the stamp till it is firmly fixed.

When dropping a letter, newspaper, &c., into a letter-box, always to see that the packet falls into the box and does not stick in its passage.

Never to send money or any other article of value through the post, except either by means of a money order or in a registered letter. Any person who sends money or jewellery in an unregistered letter not only runs a risk of losing his property, but exposes to temptation every one through whose hands his letter passes, and may be the means of ultimately bringing some clerk or letter-carrier to moral ruin. Every letter which contains money or other valuable article, even when registered, ought to be securely sealed.

When complaint is made of letters or newspapers lost, miscarried, or delayed, to furnish information as precise as possible regarding all the facts of the case, and to inclose whatever documents may throw light upon it. The day and hour at which the letter or newspaper was posted, as well as the office at which and the person by whom this was done, should always be stated; and, when possible, the cover or wrapper in an entire state should be sent, in order that the place of delay may be ascertained by an examination of the stamps.

To see that every letter contains the full address of the writer, in order to ensure the return of the letter if the person to whom it is directed cannot be found.

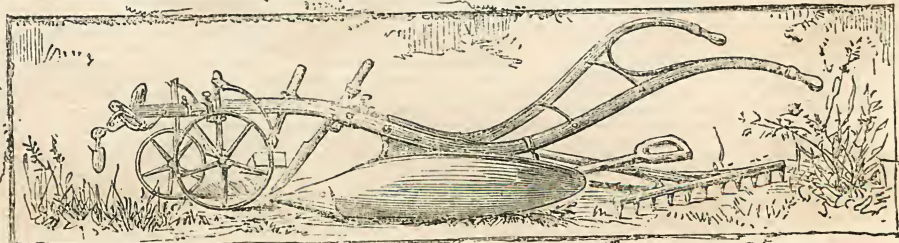
**MONEY ORDERS** are now granted for Canada, the commission on which is fourfold the charge on home orders, and for Malta and Gibraltar threefold.





MILKING.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN.			MOON.			HIGH WATER AT			
			Rises.	Sets.	Bl. ch.	Rises.	Sets.	Age.	London.	Grave.	Liverpool.	Dock.
1	Th	St. Phil. & St. James	4 35	7 20	5 30	10 18	3	3 19	3 36	0 14	0 30	
2	F	Invent. of the Cross	4 33	7 22	6 15	11 6	4	3 52	4 9	0 47	1 4	
3	S	Jamaica taken by the Eng- lish, 1665	4 31	7 24	7 8	11 47	5	4 26	4 42	1 20	1 38	
4	S	2ND S. AFT. EAST.	4 29	7 26	8 8	Morn.	6	5 0	5 18	1 56	2 15	
5	M	Twilight ends 10h. 9m.	4 27	7 27	9 13	0 20	7	5 37	5 57	2 35	2 58	
6	Th	St. John Evangelist	4 25	7 29	10 23	0 48	8	6 20	6 44	3 22	3 51	
7	W	Savings Banks instit., 1815	4 23	7 30	11 35	1 11	D	7 13	7 43	4 21	4 56	
8	Th	Lavoisier guillotined, 1794	4 22	7 32	Aftern.	1 30	10	8 18	8 58	5 36	6 12	
9	F	Schiller died, 1805	4 20	7 33	2 6	1 49	11	9 34	10 7	6 45	7 19	
10	S	Day breaks 1h. 22m.	4 19	7 35	3 26	2 8	12	10 41	11 12	7 50	8 20	
11	S	3RD S. AFT. EAST.	4 17	7 36	4 50	2 29	13	11 42	—	8 45	9 9	
12	M	Sir C. Barry died, 1869	4 15	7 38	6 15	2 52	14	0 7	0 31	9 32	9 57	
13	Th	Easter Term ends	4 13	7 39	7 42	3 25	O	0 54	1 19	10 21	10 44	
14	W	Vaccination instituted, 1796	4 12	7 41	9 3	4 1	16	1 43	2 6	11 9	11 33	
15	Th	Battle of Hexham, 1464	4 11	7 42	10 10	4 55	17	2 31	2 55	11 59	—	
16	F	Battle of Albuera, 1811	4 9	7 44	11 3	6 1	18	3 21	3 44	0 22	0 46	
17	S	Talleyrand died, 1838	4 8	7 45	11 42	7 16	19	4 8	4 31	1 9	1 36	
18	S	4TH S. AFT. EAST.	4 6	7 47	Morn.	8 36	20	4 58	5 23	2 1	2 28	
19	M	Twilight ends 11h. 23m.	4 5	7 48	0 12	9 57	21	5 50	6 18	2 56	3 23	
20	Th	Hicks's Hall founded, 1779	4 4	7 50	0 33	11 14	C	6 45	7 15	3 53	4 24	
21	W	Day breaks 0h. 28m.	4 2	7 51	0 55	Aftern.	23	7 46	8 20	4 58	5 34	
22	Th	Order of Baronets inst., 1625	4 1	7 52	1 13	1 40	24	8 56	9 29	6 7	6 38	
23	F	Albert Smith died, 1860	4 0	7 54	1 29	2 49	25	10 0	10 29	7 7	7 38	
24	S	Queen Victoria born, 1819	3 59	7 55	1 47	3 57	26	11 0	11 30	8 8	8 37	
25	S	ROGATION SUNDAY	3 58	7 56	2 7	5 57	27	11 59	—	9 3	9 25	
26	M	No real night	3 57	7 58	2 30	6 12	28	0 25	0 47	9 45	10 7	
27	Tu	Trinity Term begins	3 56	7 59	2 55	7 15	29	1 7	1 29	10 27	10 46	
28	W	Length of day 16h. 6m.	3 54	8 0	3 30	8 13	30	1 49	2 8	11 4	11 21	
29	Th	Ascension Day—Holy Thurs- day	3 53	8 1	4 14	9 3	1	2 26	2 43	11 39	11 56	
30	F	Atlantic Telegraph recom- menced, 1853	3 52	8 3	5 3	9 46	2	3 1	3 18	—	0 13	
31	S	Dr. Chalmers died, 1847	3 51	8 4	6 1	10 22	3	3 35	3 52	0 30	0 48	







"THE PET OF THE VILLAGE," BY W. HEMSLEY.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."  
G 2



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1862.

## STAMP AND OTHER GOVERNMENT DUTIES.

### RECEIPTS.

For £2 and upwards . . . . . One Penny.  
N.B. Persons receiving the money are to pay the duty.  
Receipts may be stamped within fourteen days of date on payment of £5, or within one month on payment of £10, penalty: after that time they cannot be stamped.  
Penalty for giving a receipt without a stamp . . . . . £10  
Penalty for not effectually cancelling or obliterating adhesive stamps when used . . . . . £10  
Penalty for frauds in the use of adhesive stamps . . . . . £20

### AGREEMENTS (NOT UNDER SEAL).

Of the value of £5 or upwards . . . . . 6d  
If the agreement contains 2160 words, or upwards, then for every quantity of 1080 words over the first 1080 a further progressive duty of . . . . . 6d.  
Exemptions.—Letters containing any agreement in respect of merchandise, by post, between merchants or traders in Great Britain or Ireland, residing, and actually being, at the time, at the distance of fifty miles from each other; agreements relating to sale of goods; to hire of labourers, servants, and seamen; and to rack-rent leases under £5 per annum.  
Agreements may be stamped within fourteen days after date without penalty, and at any time after fourteen days on payment of £10 penalty.

### LEASES AND CONVEYANCES.

Lease or Tack of any lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritable subjects, at a yearly rent, for less than thirty-five years, or less than a year, without any sum of money by way of fine, premium, or grassum paid for the same:—  
Yearly rent not exceeding £5 . . 0 6 Exceed. £25 and not exc. £50 . . 5 0  
Exceed. £5 and not exc. £10 . . 1 0 " 50 " 75 . . 7 6  
" 10 " 15 . . 1 6 " 75 " 100 . . 10 0  
" 15 " 20 . . 2 0 " 100, then for every £50  
" 20 " 25 . . 2 6 or any fractional part of £50 . . 5 0  
Lease or Tack of any lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritable subjects, for any term of years exceeding thirty-five, at a yearly rent, with or without any sum of money by way of fine, premium, or grassum.

	Term not exceeding 100 Years.	Term exceeding 100 Years.
Where yearly rent not exceeding £5 . . . . .	£ s. d. 0 3 0	£ s. d. 0 6 0
And where exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10 . . . . .	0 6 0	0 12 0
" 10 " 15 " . . . . .	0 9 0	0 18 0
" 15 " 20 " . . . . .	0 12 0	1 4 0
" 20 " 25 " . . . . .	0 15 0	1 10 0
" 25 " 50 " . . . . .	1 10 0	3 0 0
" 50 " 75 " . . . . .	2 5 0	4 10 0
" 75 " 100 " . . . . .	3 0 0	6 0 0
Same exceeding £100, then for every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 . . . . .	1 10 0	3 0 0

And where any such Lease or Tack as aforesaid shall be granted in consideration of a Fine, Premium, or Grassum, and also of a yearly Rent, such Lease or Tack shall be chargeable also, in respect of such Fine, Premium, or Grassum, with the *ad valorem* Stamp or Conveyances, pursuant to the 13th and 14th Vict., c. 97; see below.  
Duplicate or Counterpart are chargeable with Progressive Duty, as under the 13th and 14th Vict., c. 97.  
LICENCE TO DEMISE Copyhold Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, or the Memorandum thereof, if granted out of Court, and the Copy of Court Roll of any such Licence, if granted in Court:—  
Where the clear yearly value of the Estate to be demised shall be ex-pressed in such Licence, and shall not exceed £75 . . . . . 14th Vict., c. 97.  
And in all other cases, 10s.

	£ s. d.	Exc. £200 and not exc. £225	£ s. d.
Purchase or consideration money expressed: . . . . .	£ s. d.	225	250
Not exceeding £25 . . . . .	0 2 6	275	300
Exc. £25 and not exc. £50 . . . . .	0 5 0	300	350
" 50 " 75 " . . . . .	0 7 6	350	400
" 75 " 100 " . . . . .	0 10 0	400	450
" 100 " 125 " . . . . .	0 12 6	450	500
" 125 " 150 " . . . . .	0 15 0	500	550
" 150 " 175 " . . . . .	0 17 6	550	600
" 175 " 200 " . . . . .	1 0 0	600	

### LETTER OR POWER OF ATTORNEY.

Letter or Power of Attorney, or commission or factory in the nature thereof . . . . . £1 10 0  
And where the same, together with any schedule or other matter put or indorsed thereon, or annexed thereto, shall contain 2160 words or upwards, then for every entire quantity of 1080 words contained therein, over and above the first 1080 words, a further progressive duty of 20s. under 55th George III., but under Act of 1850  
Power for payment of an annual sum not exceeding £10, or a sum not exceeding £20 . . . . . 0 5 0

### ADMISSIONS.

To act in any Court as Advocate . . . . . £50  
To the degree of a Barrister-at-law in England or Ireland . . . . . 25  
As Attorney, Solicitor, or Proctor in England or Ireland . . . . . 30  
To act as Notary Public in England . . . . . 25  
To be Fellow of College of Physicians . . . . . 1  
To a Corporation in respect of privilege . . . . . 3  
To ditto any other ground . . . . . 7  
To any Ecclesiastical Benefice in England or Ireland . . . . . 7

## BILLS OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.

INLAND BILL OF EXCHANGE, DRAFT, or Order for Payment to the Bearer, or to Order, at any time otherwise than on Demand, of any sum of money:—  
Not exceeding £5 . . . . . £ s. d. 0 0 1  
Exc. £5 and not exc. £10 . . . . . 0 0 2  
" 10 " 25 . . . . . 0 0 3  
" 25 " 50 . . . . . 0 0 6  
" 50 " 100 . . . . . 0 1 0  
" 100 " 200 . . . . . 0 2 0  
" 200 " 300 . . . . . 0 3 0  
" 300 " 400 . . . . . 0 4 0  
" 400 " 500 . . . . . 0 5 0  
" 500 " 750 . . . . . 0 7 6  
" 750 " 1000 . . . . . 0 10 0  
" 1000 " 1500 . . . . . 0 15 0  
" 1500 " 2000 . . . . . 1 0 0  
" 2000 " 3000 . . . . . 1 10 0  
" 3000 " 4000 . . . . . 2 0 0  
£4000 and upwards, *ad valorem* duty of 10s. per £1000.

FOREIGN BILL OF EXCHANGE drawn in, but payable out of, the United Kingdom—if drawn singly, or otherwise than in a set of three or more—the same duty as on an Inland Bill of the same amount and tenor. If drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set where the sum payable thereby shall . . . . . s. d.  
Not exceed £25 . . . . . 0 1  
Above £25 and not exc. £50 . . . . . 0 2  
" 50 " 75 . . . . . 0 3  
" 75 " 100 . . . . . 0 4  
" 100 " 200 . . . . . 0 8  
" 200 " 300 . . . . . 1 0  
" 300 " 400 . . . . . 1 4  
" 400 " 500 . . . . . 1 8  
" 500 " 750 . . . . . 2 6  
" 750 " 1000 . . . . . 3 4  
" 1000 " 1500 . . . . . 5 0  
" 1500 " 2000 . . . . . 6 8  
" 2000 " 3000 . . . . . 10 0  
" 3000 " 4000 . . . . . 13 4  
" 4000 " 5000 . . . . . 16 8

Foreign Bill of Exchange drawn out of, and payable within, the United Kingdom, not exceeding £500, same as Inland Bill.  
Ditto, exceeding £500, 1s. per £100.  
Foreign Bill of Exchange drawn out of, and payable out of, the United Kingdom, but indorsed or negotiated within the United Kingdom, same duty as on Foreign Bill drawn within the United Kingdom, and payable out of the United Kingdom.  
Duty on Foreign Bills drawn out of the United Kingdom to be denoted by adhesive Stamps.

Promissory Note for the Payment in any other manner than to the Bearer on Demand of any sum of money:—

	£ s. d.
Not exceeding £5 . . . . .	0 1
Above £5 and not exc. £10 . . . . .	0 2
" 10 " 25 . . . . .	0 3
" 25 " 50 . . . . .	0 6
" 50 " 100 . . . . .	0 9
" 100 " 200 . . . . .	1 0

Promissory Note for the payment, either to the Bearer on Demand, or in any other manner than to the Bearer on Demand, of any sum of money:—

	£ s. d.
Exc. £100 and not exc. £200 . . . . .	0 2 0
" 200 " 300 . . . . .	0 3 0
" 300 " 400 . . . . .	0 4 0
" 400 " 500 . . . . .	0 5 0
" 500 " 750 . . . . .	0 7 0
" 750 " 1000 . . . . .	0 10 0
" 1000 " 1500 . . . . .	0 15 0
" 1500 " 2000 . . . . .	1 0 0
" 2000 " 3000 . . . . .	1 10 0
" 3000 " 4000 . . . . .	2 0 0
£4000 and upwards, 10s. per £1000.	

## APPRENTICES' INDENTURES, AND ASSIGNMENTS OF THEM.

	£ s. d.
Where no money is paid . . . . .	0 2 6
Under £30 . . . . .	1 0 0
For £30 and under £50 . . . . .	2 0 0
" 50 " 100 . . . . .	3 0 0
" 100 " 200 . . . . .	6 0 0
" 200 " 300 . . . . .	12 0 0
" 300 " 400 . . . . .	20 0 0
" 400 " 500 . . . . .	25 0 0
" 500 " 600 . . . . .	30 0 0
" 600 " 800 . . . . .	40 0 0
" 800 " 1000 . . . . .	50 0 0
" 1000 and upwards . . . . .	60 0 0

Contracts to serve as Artificers, Servants, Clerks, Mechanics, or Labourers, in the British Colonies are exempted from Stamp-duty.

### PROTESTS.

Of a Bill where stamp does not exceed 1s., same as Bill.  
Of any other Bill, or of any other kind, 1s. for every piece of paper, &c.  
Bills of Lading (which cannot be stamped after execution) 0s. 6d.  
Charterparty . . . . . 5 0  
(Charterparty may be stamped within fourteen days after execution free of penalty; within one month, £10 penalty; after one month, cannot be stamped.)

## CHEQUES, DRAFTS, OR ORDERS ON DEMAND.

All Drafts, Warrants, or Orders for the payment of money are chargeable with a Stamp-duty of one penny, by using an adhesive receipt stamp, which must be cancelled by the person drawing the cheque, draft, or order, by writing his name on the stamp.

## BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

	£ s. d.	Exc. £150 and not exc. £200	£ s. d.
Not exceeding £50 . . . . .	1s. 3d.	200	250
Exc. £50 and not exc. £100 . . . . .	2 6	250	300
" 100 " 150 . . . . .	3 9	300	350

And where the same shall exceed £300, then for every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, 2s. 6d.  
And where any such bond or mortgage shall contain 2160 words or upwards, then for every entire quantity of 1080 words contained therein over and above the first 1080 words there shall be charged the further progressive duty following—viz., where such bond or mortgage shall be chargeable with any *ad valorem* stamp-duty, not exceeding 10s., a further progressive duty equal to the amount of such *ad valorem* duty or duties. And in every other case a further progressive duty of 10s. See, as to Inland Revenue Bonds, the 18th and 19th Vict., c. 78, s. 6.

## PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS—STAMP DUTIES ON.

	£ s. d.
On petition for grant of letters-patent . . . . .	5 0 0
On certificate of record of notice to proceed . . . . .	5 0 0
On warrant of law officer for letters-patent . . . . .	5 0 0
On the sealing of letters-patent . . . . .	5 0 0
On specification . . . . .	5 0 0
On the letters-patent, or a duplicate thereof, before the expiration of the third year . . . . .	50 0 0
On the letters-patent, or a duplicate thereof, before the expiration of the seventh year . . . . .	100 0 0
On certificate of record of notice of objections . . . . .	0 1 0
On certificate of every search and inspection . . . . .	0 5 0
On certificate of entry of assignment or licence . . . . .	0 5 0
On certificate of assignment or licence . . . . .	0 5 0
On application for disclaimer . . . . .	2 0 0
On caveat against disclaimer . . . . .	0 0 0
On office copies of documents, for every ninety words . . . . .	0 0 2



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1862.

## STAMP AND OTHER GOVERNMENT DUTIES (Continued).

### PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.

From April, 1861, to April, 1862, all incomes amounting to and exceeding £100 per annum are taxed at the rate of 6d. in the pound; those of £150 and upwards, at 9d. in the pound.

*Exemption of Premiums from Income-Tax.*—Under a recent Act of Parliament, the premiums paid by a person for an Assurance on his own life, or on the life of his wife, or for a Deferred Annuity to his Widow, are declared free from Income-tax, provided such Premiums do not exceed one-sixth of his returnable income.

### DUTIES PAYABLE ON INHABITED HOUSE OF THE ANNUAL VALUE OF £20, OR UPWARDS.

The duty is 6d. in the pound in respect of dwelling-houses occupied by any person in trade who shall expose to sale and sell any goods in any shop or warehouse, being part of the same dwelling-house, and in front and on the ground or basement story thereof; or by a person licensed to sell therein, by retail, beer, &c.; or as a farmhouse by a tenant, or farm servant, and *bona fide* used for the purpose of husbandry only.—The duty is 9d. in the pound for dwelling-houses not occupied and used for any of the purposes described in the preceding.

*Exception.*—Market-gardens and nursery-grounds are not to be included in valuation of inhabited houses.

### DUTIES ON LEGACIES AND SUCCESSION TO REAL PROPERTY.

To children or their descendants, or lineal ancestors of the deceased	£1 0 0
Brother or sister, or their descendants	3 0 0
Uncle or aunt, or their descendants	5 0 0
Grand uncle or aunt, or their descendants	6 0 0
All other relations, or strangers	10 0 0
The husband or wife of the deceased not chargeable with duty.	

### DUTIES ON MALE SERVANTS.

	Per Annum.
For servants aged 18 years and upwards	£1 1 0
Ditto under the age of 18 years	0 10 6
Ditto employed as under-gardeners	0 10 6
Ditto employed as under-gamekeepers	0 10 6

*Exceptions.*—Occasional waiters, potboys, helpers, or ostlers of licensed innkeepers.

### ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

Persons chargeable with the duty of assessed taxes for any carriage at the rate of £3 10s.	£2 12 9
Other persons	0 13 2

### GAME LICENCES.

If Licence or Certificate be taken out after April 5, and before Nov. 1 to expire on April 5 in the following year	£3 0 0
To expire on Oct. 31 in the same year in which the Licence or Certificate shall be taken out	2 0 0
If Licence or Certificate be taken out on or after Nov. 1 to expire on April 5 following	2 0 0

### DOGS.

For every dog of whatever description or denomination . . . 12s.  
Provided always, that no person shall be chargeable with duty to any greater amount than £30 12s. for any number of hounds, or £9 for any number of greyhounds, kept by him in any year.  
*Exceptions.*—Any person in respect of any dog *bona fide* and wholly kept and used in the care of sheep or cattle, or in driving or removing the same; provided no such dog shall be a greyhound, hound, pointer, setting dog, spaniel, lurcher, or terrier.

### HORSES LET TO HIRE.

(Omnibuses and Cabs excepted.)

Where the person taking out the licence shall keep at one and the same time to let for hire one horse or one carriage only	£7 10 0
Where such person shall keep any greater number of horses or carriages, not exceeding two horses or two carriages	12 10 0
Not exceeding four horses or three carriages	20 0 0
Not exceeding eight horses or six carriages	30 0 0
Exceeding twenty horses, then for every additional number of ten horses, and for any additional number less than ten over and above twenty, the further additional duty of	10 0 0

### HORSE-DEALERS.

Horse-dealers residing within the Bills of Mortality	£25 0
Ditto residing in the country	12 10

### DUTIES ON HORSES AND MULES.

For every horse kept or used for racing	£3 17 0
For every other horse, and for every mule, exceeding respectively the height of thirteen hands of four inches to each hand, kept for the purpose of riding, or drawing any carriage chargeable with duty	1 1 0
For every horse and mule exceeding the height of thirteen hands, kept for any other purpose	0 10 6
For every pony or mule not exceeding the height of thirteen hands, kept for the purpose of riding, or drawing any carriage chargeable with duty	0 10 6
And for every pony or mule kept for any other purpose	0 5 3
<i>Exceptions.</i> —Any horses or mules kept solely for the purposes of trade or husbandry.	

## DUTIES ON CARRIAGES.

For every carriage with four wheels, where drawn by two or more horses or mules	£3 10 0
Where drawn by one horse or mule only	2 0 0
For every carriage with four wheels, each being of less diameter than thirty inches, where drawn by two or more ponies or mules, neither of them exceeding thirteen hands in height	1 15 0
Where drawn by one such pony or mule only	1 0 0
For every carriage with less than four wheels, where drawn by two or more horses or mules	2 0 0
Where drawn by one horse or mule only	0 15 0
Where drawn by one pony or mule not exceeding thirteen hands in height	0 10 0
Carriages kept and used solely for the purpose of being let for hire, one half of the above-mentioned duties respectively.	
For any carriage with four wheels used by any common carrier	2 6 8
And where the same shall have less than four wheels	1 6 8
<i>Exemptions.</i> —Any waggon, van, cart, or other carriage, to be used solely in the course of trade or husbandry.	

## HACKNEY CARRIAGES FARES.—(CABS.)

**FARES BY DISTANCE.**—Carriages drawn by one horse.—For any distance within and not exceeding one mile, 6d.; for any distance exceeding one mile, 6d. for every mile, and for every part of a mile over and above any number of miles completed within a circumference of four miles from Charing-cross. 1s. per mile for every mile or part of a mile beyond the four-mile circumference when discharged beyond that circumference.

**FARE BY TIME.**—2s. for any time not exceeding one hour; 6d. for every fifteen minutes over the hour.

For every hackney carriage drawn by two horses one-third above the rates and fares hereinbefore mentioned.

The fares to be paid according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, to be expressed at the commencement of the hiring; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance.

No driver shall be compellable to hire his carriage for a fare to be paid according to time between eight o'clock in the evening and six in the morning.

When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney carriage, 6d. is to be paid for each person above two for the whole hiring, in addition to the above fares. Two children under ten years of age to be counted as one adult person.

When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney carriage with more luggage than can be carried inside the carriage, a further sum of 2d. for every package carried outside the said carriage is to be paid by the hirer in addition to the above fares.

## LICENCES.

Appraisers	£2 0
Attorneys, &c., London (or within ten miles), Edinburgh, and Dublin	9 0
Ditto elsewhere	6 0
(Half only for the first three years of being in practice).	
Auctioneers	10 0
Bankers	30 0
Conveyancers, London and Dublin	9 0
elsewhere	6 0
Hawkers and pedlars, for each horse, &c., used on foot	4 0
House-agents	2 0
Makers of Playing-cards or dice	0 5
Medicine-vendors, London	2 0
in any corporate town	0 10
elsewhere	0 5
Pawnbrokers, London	15 0
elsewhere	7 10
Plate-dealers, selling above 20% of gold and 30% of silver plate under the above weight	5 15
For marriages, special	2 6
not special	5 0
To hold a perpetual Curacy	0 10
For non-residence	3 10
To Stage and Hackney Carriage Drivers, Conductors, and Watermen	1 0
	0 5

## LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCES.

Policy of Insurance made upon any life where the sum insured shall not exceed £25	£0 0 3
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £500, then for every £50, and any fractional part of £50	0 0 6
Exceeding £500 and not exceeding £1000, then for every £100, and any fractional part of £100	0 1 0
And where it shall exceed £1000, for every £1000, and any fractional part of £1000	0 10 0
Policy of assurance for loss or damage by fire	0 1 0
Settlement of Money or Stock, per £100	0 5 0
Transfer of Stock not public	1 10 0
If upon Sale, 10s. per cent.	
If upon Mortgage, 2s. 6d. per cent.	
Passport Stamps	0 0 6
Bill of Lading of or for goods or merchandize	0 0 6
Charterparty	0 5 0
Certificate of Registration of Designs	5 0 0
Patents for Inventions, various documents	1s. to 100 0 0
Exemplifications	£3 or 5 0 0

## SPOILED STAMPS.

The days for claiming the allowance at Somerset House are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 12 to 2 o'clock, and at Gresham House, 24, Old Broad-street, on Mondays, from 11 to 2 o'clock, for London; and from the country on the other days from 10 to 4 o'clock.





SUMMER EVENING.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN.		MOON.			HIGH WATER AT			
			Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Age	London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.	
			H. M.	H. M.	Morn.	Aftern.	Dys.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.
1	S	SUND. AFT. ASC. D.	3 51	8 5	7 5	10 50	4	4 10	4 27	1 5	1 22
2	M	Nicomede	3 50	8 6	8 12	11 13	5	4 44	5 2	1 40	1 58
3	Tu	No real night	3 49	8 7	9 23	11 34	6	5 20	5 40	2 18	2 40
4	W	Wilkie died, 1841	3 49	8 8	10 35	11 52	7	6 2	6 24	3 2	3 26
5	Th	Boniface	3 48	8 9	11 48	Morn.	D	6 48	7 14	3 52	4 20
6	F	Length of day 16 h. 23m.	3 47	8 10	Aftern.	0 12	9	7 42	8 11	4 49	5 25
7	S	Royal Exchange founded, 1566	3 47	8 11	2 22	0 31	10	8 47	9 23	6 1	6 31
8	S	WHIT SUNDAY	3 46	8 11	3 45	0 52	11	9 53	10 23	7 1	7 33
9	M	Bishops sent to Tower, 1688	3 46	8 12	5 8	1 19	12	10 55	11 26	8 4	8 36
10	Tu	Greenwich Hospital founded, 1698	3 45	8 13	6 33	1 52	13	11 58	—	9 6	9 34
11	W	St. Barnabas	3 45	8 14	7 48	2 36	14	0 28	0 56	10 2	10 30
12	Th	Smithfield closed, 1855	3 45	8 14	8 50	3 36	15	1 24	1 52	10 56	11 23
13	F	Corsica taken by the French, 1769	3 44	8 15	9 35	4 48	16	2 18	2 45	11 48	—
14	S	Battle of Naseby, 1645	3 44	8 16	10 11	6 11	17	3 10	3 35	0 13	0 37
15	S	TRINITY SUNDAY	3 44	8 16	10 37	7 33	18	3 59	4 24	1 2	1 26
16	M	Great Eastern sailed to America, 1869	3 44	8 16	10 59	8 55	19	4 48	5 12	1 50	2 14
17	Tu	St. Alban	3 44	8 17	11 17	10 11	20	5 36	5 59	2 37	3 3
18	W	Battle of Waterloo, 1815	3 44	8 17	11 34	11 26	21	6 25	6 50	3 28	3 52
19	Th	Corpus Christi	3 44	8 18	11 53	Aftern.	22	7 14	7 38	4 16	4 43
20	F	Acc. of Queen Vict.	3 44	8 18	Morn.	1 47	23	8 5	8 36	5 14	5 47
21	S	Proclamation	3 44	8 18	0 11	2 56	24	9 9	9 39	6 17	6 48
22	S	1ST S. AFTER TRIN.	3 45	8 18	0 31	4 32	25	10 10	10 42	7 20	7 52
23	M	Length of day 16h. 34m.	3 45	8 19	0 59	5 8	26	11 14	11 46	8 24	8 52
24	Tu	St. John Bapt. Mids. Day	3 45	8 19	1 30	6 7	27	—	0 14	9 19	9 42
25	W	Kensington Museum opened, 1857	3 46	8 19	2 10	7 12	28	0 41	1 4	10 3	10 26
26	Th	R. Brough died, 1860	3 46	8 19	2 59	7 46	29	1 25	1 48	10 45	11 3
27	F	Dr. Dodd executed, 1777	3 46	8 19	3 34	8 24	30	2 7	2 25	11 21	11 40
28	S	Queen Victoria crown, 1838. Victoria Cross dist., 1857	3 47	8 19	4 56	8 54	1	2 43	2 2	11 57	—
29	S	2ND S. AFTER TRIN.	3 47	8 19	6 3	9 20	2	3 19	3 37	0 15	0 32
30	M	Length of day 16h. 31m.	3 47	8 18	7 14	9 41	3	3 54	4 10	0 48	1 6







"OH, BLESS ITS LITTLE HEART!" BY ROBERT COLLINSON.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

AMONGST the rising talent that distinguished itself at the Exhibition of the Manchester Academy of Fine Arts held in 1861 we recognise remarkable individuality and promise in Mr. R. Collinson, formerly a pupil in the Manchester School of Art. This gentleman has, during some few years past, exhibited studies of character, chiefly hard-featured veterans, with considerable success. Last year he made his first attempt at a composition of importance on a subject of domestic life, under the title of "Oh, bless its little heart!" which exhibited so much talent that we had great pleasure in engraving it. It represented a pleasing domestic group, such as may often be seen at the corner of any public thoroughfare in the outskirts of a great town—an old fruitwoman, with merry face, dispensing her succulent store to a chubby little urchin seated on the lap of a young girl, probably his sister, whilst the mother read with evident satisfaction a letter just received from her husband.

It was truly a happy family, for we were almost inclined to think and wish that the elderly dame might claim relationship to the rest in the capacity of "granny;" and the gradations and various character of joy depicted in the several faces displayed great discrimination on the part of the artist—granny, all-benevolent, admiring smiles, engrossed in the child; the mother and wife gladdened with pleasant news from afar; master baby smiling innocently in perfect enjoyment, thinking we know not what; and even the young lassie, though her face is almost concealed from us, grinning through the very back of her head. Full of character and truth, and broadly treated, as a whole, the highest and most satisfactory finish was bestowed upon all those portions of the work requiring it—such as the faces, hands, the fruit on the stall, and other matters of detail.—THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1862.

## MAY AND JUNE.

MAYBLOSSOMS and wild roses droop for long miles along our field and lane hedgerows, and fill the wide air with their healthy perfume during these beautiful and pleasant months. Everywhere we see flowers in bloom. The meadows are white and yellow with the children's favourite garlands, while some of the grasses already display their fathered heads, telling that before long the early mower will be there with his sweeping scythe, and leave them all a withered heap. Even then, from their dead beauty, we shall enjoy a fresh delight, for every wind that blows will be scented with new-mown hay, mingled with the fragrance of bean-fields in bloom, which of an evening they will wait into our city streets, as if to tempt us to visit the sweet places they have swept over. The young lambs bleat strongly and cheerfully; the green corn sways to and fro with a pleasing motion; the happy birds are singing all day long; the bees go about telling one another where to find the sweetest flowers; while the long leaves whisper low tunes to themselves, which the streams pick up and repeat as they go rippling through the knee-deep pastures whose myriads of flowers bend from the banks to look at themselves in the clear, bright waters. Nature has now put on her most beautiful attire—a green so fresh, and bright, and new, that her midsummer drapery will look dusty, and shabby, and faded compared with that which she now wears. We hear the ringdove cooing from among the cool shadows of the dark fir-trees; the milkmaid chants some love-ditty as she rests her head against the red cow's side while filling her pail beneath the overhanging elm-tree; the labourer in the next field whistles some merry tune, and there is a jocular ringing of children's happy voices in the hidden lane, where they are busy dragging down branches of mayblossoms, for everywhere the air around is filled with music. While listening to these joys and stived in hot factories, who never saw the hawthorn waving its milk-white buds, nor heard the rustling of brown harvest on the breezy uplands; who only know it is spring through hearing the cry of "Primroses!" In the dirty streets and alleys where they dwell; and can tell when it is summer only by the days being long and hot, and autumn because they sooner darken, while winter they feel through every bone.

What beautiful situations some of our old English villages occupy, showing, however little our forefathers studied the picturesque, they had a fine natural taste for quiet, shady places, as many of our grey country churches testify. Some we find looking from the distance as if they extended into the woodland behind, so thickly is the receding road overhung with trees which bend over the thatched cottages that are covered with richly-coloured mosses and lichens, amid which the stonecrop shines like gold. Between the stems of the trees diamond-shaped lattices and whitewashed walls throw back a pleasing light from the sunshine that comes streaming in through the branches, telling where the cooling shadows sleep at the close of day. Even the pallages that fence in the garden are richly covered with silver, green, and gold coloured liverworts, such as an artist would hesitate about transferring to canvas, lest such gaudy hues should be thought unnatural. Those timbered tenements, that are only divided from the churchyard by the narrow highway, are very old, and numbers must sleep in that green resting-place who once inhabited those ancient cottages where a few paces only divide the living from the dead. The sound of the organ and the voices of those who join the village choir must be almost as distinctly heard in those low rooms as in the church. Those old windows must have looked out upon hundreds of christenings, weddings, and funerals; and Beauty, with her long hair blowing about her sweet face, have rested her arms on the window-sill as she gazed on some bridal party, wondering how long it would be before she should be led to the altar. There, too, when her hair was grey, she sat and watched them burying the dead, while the voices of her grandchildren at play fell harshly on her ears, and perhaps she thought they would be just as merry when she too was borne over the way, and the tramping of their little feet would echo over her grave. Further on, surrounded with rustic seats, stands the aged oak in the centre of the village green, which time out of mind has been the mustering-ground for rustic gossip; and where young and old still assemble on the evenings when their labour is done. And there, while you listened, you might hear tell of who had done well and who had done ill, who had got up and who had gone down; while of the dead they ever speak kindly, whatever their faults might have been while living. For in a village they sooner miss one "whose place knoweth him no more for ever" than in a busy town. Some little child is never again seen in the street—some pretty maiden no longer crosses the way—you never again see the old man who was accustomed to stand in the sunshine by his door; there is a something wanting—a something gone, and for days after you cannot help seeing the empty place. They look with kindly eyes upon the resting-places of the departed, seeing only what awaken good and charitable feelings, and thinking how in many things they were more to blame than the poor departed.

The grey old head has long been laid low that planned that rustic stile which is so difficult to clamber over. They tell how he spent hours in selecting that crooked piece of timber for the upper bar, which has caused so much laughter through the many that have tumbled over it. Lovers, in their uncouth way, have whispered soft words there as they handed over their sun-tanned lasses; and those who were giddy girls then, but are grey old grandmothers now, still laugh as they tell how the young builder's first sweetheart fell head over heels as she attempted to pass it, and how she never spoke to him afterwards, but was seen walking that very same evening with his rival. And now they both lie where the shadows of the overhanging elm sweep over their graves, and his memory will be kept alive while ever Aukward Stile stands. Further away in those green solemn lanes there are hedges so high and old that only fire or long labour with the axe could clear a passage wide enough for one to pass. You cannot see through them during the leafy month of June, and there the birds build securely, for no arm can reach their nests; they spread so wide and are so deep that the centre is almost dark at noonday. And behind those ancient hedges that inclose the lane there are pleasant walks which here and there branch off to far-away farms and sequestered cottages, where you may see pretty faces peeping through the lattices, round which roses and woodbine twine, seeming to flourish nowhere so well as in those peaceful solitudes that almost look pure and beautiful enough for angels to dwell in, so far removed are they from the fever and the fret of busy cities.

The song of birds and the flush of flowers give a voice and a look of beauty to spring and summer which autumn, with all its changing and diversified foliage, cannot attain. And never does the face of the country appear more beautiful than now, when the corn is beginning to ear, the wide landscape is covered with flowers, and most of the graceful grasses still remain unmown. The air is all alive with the hum of insects, and one might fancy that passing bee had just made himself a golden belt out of the yellow of the buttercups—that yonder white butterfly had been silversing its wings among the frills of the daisies, while the dragon-flies had stained themselves blue through winging

their way in and out among the forget-me-nots that seem ever to stand gazing at their own shadows in the water.

What a happy life young colts seem to pass when they are turned loose in a large paddock, and left to run wheresoever they please, and amuse themselves according to their fancy! Sometimes—to use a country phrase—they seem ready to jump out of their skins with delight, like children that have no knowledge of the troubles they are born to undergo. The horse is interesting from many points of view; he has been an inhabitant of the earth through long ages of which we have no record, and grazed beside the mammoth and the mastodon in the fields of an old world which the voice of man had not then penetrated. Beside finding his fossil bones amongst those of extinct animals, we also discover them in ancient mounds among human remains, showing that the horse was buried with his rider. It is on record that among the early inhabitants of our own island it was a custom to bury the warrior on his war-horse, by piling the earth high over both, even beyond the point of the spear which the hand of the dead hero upheld, and that the horse was there slaughtered as a sacrifice to the manes of his master. To kings only were equestrian statues allowed, and no other animal was considered worthy to support their marble memories but the horse, who, no, doubt, often better deserved a statue than his royal rider, having fewer vices to answer for. Rarely says the horse has been the servant of man above four thousand years. The Numidians rode him in ancient times, without either bridle or saddle, and guided his course when at full speed by only placing a light rod between his ears. Less than half a century ago French ladies of rank sat their horses astride like our English foxhunters. All British boys love horses, and the promise of a long-tailed pony is often the reward of our story-books which begin with "John Jones was a good boy, who did not tell lies nor kill poor flies." Boys in the country learn to follow the hounds over rough-ploughed fields on little ponies, which is like riddling them down into a firm seat, so well are they shaken into the saddle. Our English gentlemen are the best and most fearless riders in the world: the hunting-field has made them such.

There are people—may their shadows never be less!—who raise a loud outcry that foxhunting is a sin, and that the money spent on keeping hunters and hounds would, if properly applied, convert as many brethren as it costs to keep hounds. The great rifle movement is now finishing what foxhunting began; and who can tell how many young farmers have joined that loyal force through making the acquaintanceship of their wealthy landlords at the covert's side? Foxhunting has done more to promote good fellowship amongst classes that otherwise would seldom have been brought together than anything beside, except the present volunteering. In the hunting-field men soon learn to understand and appreciate one another. All the hall-and all the indoor meetings would never beget that familiarity which men of the upper and middle classes show to one another under the blue sky, in the free, open air, where joke, quiz, and retort are bandied about like a ball for "all to catch who catch can." The poor man remembers the smile of the squire when he runs to open the gate which the old hunter could no longer leap, and repeats the few kind words he said to him to all his neighbours. There is seldom much rick-burning in a hunting country; for there the rich and the poor are found on a far more familiar footing than in places where the gentry keep themselves secluded. Nor can there be any doubt that, if racing and hunting were abandoned, we should soon cease to produce such horses as are now the talk and envy of almost all nations, and that make our cavalry the finest in the world.

Every horsebreeder knows that it is more expensive to breed bad horses than good ones, as the outlay is just the same; and unless good colts are reared the loss is very heavy. A colt cannot be reared for five years for a less outlay than eighty pounds if justice is done to it; and it must then be a riding-horse of some value only to bring back what has been expended on it. It is four or five years before any breeder of riding-horses can realise—a long time to keep stock compared with cattle and sheep; and should the horses then turn out worthless the loss is ruinous. Half a dozen brood mares, that breed pretty regularly, produce the most troublesome and least profitable stock that a farmer can rear, unless the colts are good; and for this there must be good sires and good mares. Racehorses are not what are wanted. Breeding such is putting in a lottery where the chances are a thousand to one against drawing a prize. It is not so with good hunters and roadsters. So long as they are strong and sound, with good pace, action, and power, they are sure to pay, and find a ready market. That good racehorses never make good riding-horses is well known. Bred for speed, they have been taught to go on their shoulders, and have none of that level action which makes a good riding-horse. These are not what are wanted for general use, nor are they a class of stock that pays; strength must be obtained, as well as blood, to make good riding-horses.

From thorough practical men we have ascertained the cost of keeping horses in good condition. One of them gives a horse 2½ bushels of bruised oats a week, at 3s. a bushel, and 10st. of hay, at 4d. a stone; which costs 10s. 10d. per week. Another allows his same quantity of oats and hay, and adds half a bushel of boiled corn, making the cost 12s. A third gives only 2 bushels of oats, 7st. of hay and the same of straw, with 2st. of boiled beans, costing 11s. 6d. A fourth, by cutting the hay and crushing the corn, is able to keep a horse well on 10s. 5d. a week. The last, which is the highest, expends 13s. a week on keep; which amounts to fifty-two half-crowns a year, if we take 10s. 6d. as a sufficient outlay. One farmer allows each working horse 36lb. of food within twenty-four hours 14lb. of bruised oats, the same weight of cut hay, and 8lb. of cut straw, which, he says, "is sufficient for any farm-horse doing a fair day's work." He also adds, "By feeding with the cut food in the manner I have mentioned, it will be properly ground by the horse (not bolted whole); health and condition will be improved; and only about half the time of the horse will be occupied in feeding, which will give him so much longer time to rest."

About the diseases and proper stabling of horses we have no need to write, for there are works on the subject whose names are legion. Were half as many books written on the best means of nursing and curing poor labourers, and showing how to build the healthiest and best-ventilated cottages, we should have hope that the day was drawing nigh when poor men would be as well cared for as horses. "I should think myself a king," said a poor cottager once in our hearing, as we were looking at a nobleman's stables "if I had such a place to live in as that 'ere horse." I wonder how he would like my old tumble-down hut! We answered that a dumb animal could not take care of himself, nor could he strike work very well if used badly. As to the secret of taming mad horses, has it not been made known by the conqueror of Cruiser, who whispered it to his followers for a consideration, as Miss Bilkensoff whispers our character through the post after we have forwarded her a specimen of our fine Roman hand, along with a few queen's heads as a refresher? Some say it is oil of rhodium, others that it is the tincture of tidlywink, while our north-country farmers' wives say "It is shinn-sham, such as their great-grandmothers gave geese when they saddled and bridled them."



## ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES.

## JANUARY.

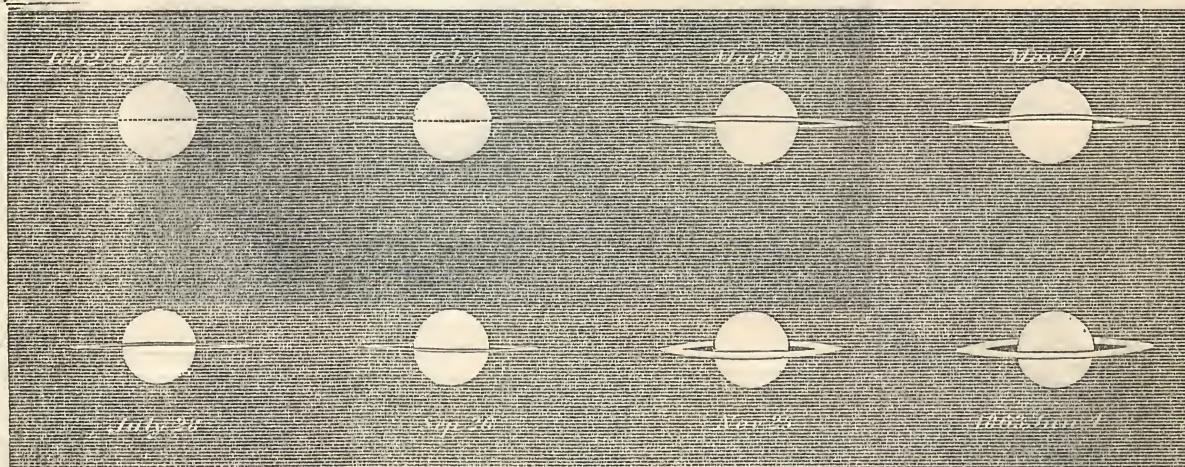
THE SUN is south of the Equator this month, and moving northward. It passes from the sign of Capricornus to that of Aquarius at 6h. 13m. on the morning of the 20th. It is at its shortest distance from the Earth at 3h. a.m. of Jan. 1.

The MOON is 5 deg. north of Venus at 6h. 25m. a.m. of the 4th; 2 deg. north of Uranus at 3h. 16m. p.m. of the 12th; 8 deg. south of Saturn at 2h. 3m. p.m. of the 20th; 7 deg. south of Jupiter at 10h. 8m. p.m. of the 26th; 2 deg. south of Mars at 3h. 4m. a.m. of the 26th; and 6 deg. north of Mercury at 7h. 46m. a.m. of the 31st. It is most distant from the Earth at 8h. a.m. of the 10th, and nearest to it at 2h. a.m. of the 26th.

First Quarter occurs at 47 minutes past 10 on the evening of the 7th.  
Full Moon " 55 " 1 on the morning of the 16th.  
Last Quarter " 37 " 6 on the morning of the 23rd.  
New Moon " 50 " 2 on the morning of the 30th.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.—Jan. 4, Kappa Aquarii, 5th magnitude; disappearance, 6h. 40m. p.m.; reappearance, 7h. 41m. p.m.; angles from vertex at 126 deg. and 356 deg. respectively. Jan. 10, Zeta Arietis, 4½ magnitude; disapp. 3h. 27m. p.m., reap. 4h. 18m. p.m., at 27 deg. and 293 deg. respectively. Jan. 13, 1 Geminorum, 5th magnitude, disapp. 10h. 34m. p.m., reap. 11h. 1m. p.m., at 15 deg. and 345 deg.

N.B. The angles from vertex are reckoned from the apparent top of the Moon as seen in an inverting or ordinary astronomical telescope, and counted round towards the right hand. The accompanying figure explains this. Thus, on Jan. 4, Kappa Orionis will disappear at 126 deg. from the vertex or at the point *a*, and will reappear at 7h. 41m. p.m. at the point *b*, or 356 deg. from



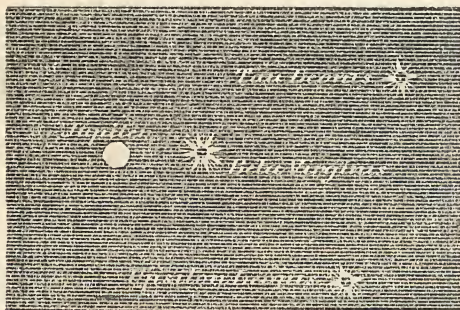
APPEARANCE OF SATURN AND RING, 1862.

the vertex, counting round towards the right. The same method of reckoning the angles is continued throughout.

MERCURY is situated in the constellation of Sagittarius at the beginning and in that of Capricornus at the end of the month. It is favourably situated for observation at the end of January, setting shortly after 6 p.m. It is in superior conjunction with the Sun at 4h. 35m. a.m. of the 12th, and is 6 deg. south of the Moon at 7h. 46m. a.m. of the 31st.

VENUS remains in the constellation of Aquarius throughout the month, just entering into that of Pisces on Feb. 1. It is now the evening star, and very favourably situated for observation. It arrives at its greatest brilliancy on Jan. 21. It is 5 deg. south of the Moon at 6h. 25m. a.m. of the 4th. Those who are furnished with good telescopes should take the opportunity of favourable weather and a clear sky to look out for spots and other irregularities on the disc of this planet.

MARS is in the constellation of Libra at the beginning and in that of Ophiuchus at the end of the month. It rises at half-past 4 in the morning throughout January, setting at a quarter past 1 at the beginning and a quarter of an hour after noon at the end of the month, and is unfavourably situated for observation. It is in conjunction in declination with Kappa Librae on Jan. 2, at 1h. p.m.; and with Beta Scorpii on Jan. 3, at 6h. 10m. p.m. On Jan. 8, 9, and 10 it is quite close to Omega Scorpii; and on the night of Jan. 15 it is close to Omega Ophiuchi. It is a little to the north of the Moon on the morning of the 26th, at 3h. 4m.

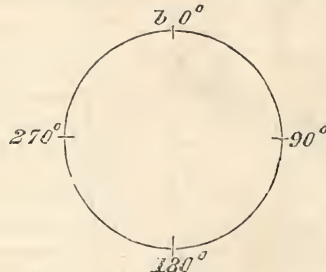


CONJUNCTION OF JUPITER AND BETA VIRGINIS, JAN. 30, 1862.

JUPITER is in the constellation of Virgo throughout the month, rising shortly before 11h. at the beginning and shortly before 9h. at the end of the month, and remaining visible throughout the night. It arrives at its stationary point at 3h. 46m. p.m. of the 12th; is 7 deg. north of the Moon at 10h. 8m. p.m. of the 26th; and is 7.4 minutes in time to the east of Beta Virginis at 4h. 13m. p.m. of the 30th (See diagram).

SATURN is in the constellation of Virgo throughout this month, and is a very conspicuous object late in the evening. It rises at 10h. 22m. p.m. on Jan. 1, and at 8h. 20m. p.m. on Jan. 31, and remains visible throughout the night. The ring of the planet does not become perceptible until the evening of Jan. 31, or at 3h. a.m. of Feb. 1; for, although the dimensions of Saturn and ring are as given in the following diagram, yet, as the Sun and Earth are on different sides of the plane of the ring, it is to us invisible. It is at this time

that the remarkable appearance seen by Bond, and given in the Almanack diagrams of last year, become observable. Saturn is stationary at 3h. a.m. of the 3rd, and about 8 deg. north of the Moon at 2h. 3m. p.m. of the 20th.



URANUS is in the constellation of Taurus during the month, and is visible throughout the night, setting at 6h. 15m. a.m. on January 1, and at 4h. 14m. a.m. on January 31. It is 2 deg. south of the Sun at 3h. 16m. p.m. of the 12th.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—Second satellite, Jan. 2, 2h. 50m. a.m., disappearance; first satellite, Jan. 4, 6h. 16m. a.m., disapp.; first satellite, Jan. 6, 0h. 44m. a.m., disapp.; fourth satellite, Jan. 7, 11h. 55m. p.m., reappearance; second satellite, Jan. 9, 5h. 25m. a.m., disapp.; first satellite, Jan. 13, 2h. 38m. a.m., disapp.; third satellite, Jan. 14, 2h. 6m. a.m., reap.; first satellite, Jan. 20, 4h. 31m. a.m., disapp.; third satellite, Jan. 21, 2h. 50m. a.m., disapp.; third satellite, Jan. 21, 6h. 4m. a.m., reap.; first satellite, Jan. 21, 10h. 59m. p.m., disapp.; second satellite, Jan. 26, 11h. 53m. p.m., disapp.; first satellite, Jan. 27, 6h. 24m. a.m., disapp.; third satellite, Jan. 28, 6h. 48m. a.m., disapp.; first satellite, Jan. 29, 0h. 52m. a.m., disapp.

## FEBRUARY.

THE SUN passes from the sign of Aquarius to that of Pisces at 8h. 51m. p.m. of the 18th. It is situated south of the Equator, and moving northward.

The MOON is 11 minutes north of Venus at 5h. 42m. p.m. of the 1st; 2 deg. north of Uranus at 10h. 25m. p.m. of the 8th; 8 deg. south of Saturn at 6h. 9m. p.m. of the 16th; 7 deg. south of Jupiter at 1h. 21m. a.m. of the 17th; a little to the north of Mars at 5h. 58m. p.m. of the 23rd; 4½ deg. south of Venus at 6h. 23m. a.m. of the 28th; and 1 deg. north of Mercury at 11h. 14m. a.m. of the 28th. It is at its greatest distance from the Earth at 4h. a.m. of the 7th, and at its least distance at 10h. p.m. of the 19th.

First Quarter occurs at 11 minutes past 8 on the evening of the 6th.  
Full Moon " 6 " 5 on the evening of the 14th.  
Last Quarter " 17 " 2 on the afternoon of the 21st.  
New Moon " 49 " 4 on the afternoon of the 28th.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.—Feb. 7, Zeta Arietis, 4½ magnitude, disappears 1h. 32m. a.m., reappears 2h. 25m. a.m., at 124 deg. and 13 deg. respectively. Feb. 11, 56 Geminorum, 5½ magnitude, disappears h. 40m. p.m., reappears 5h. 44m. p.m., at 53 deg. and 209 deg. respectively.

MERCURY is situated in the constellation of Capricornus at the beginning and in that of Aquarius at the end of the month. It is favourably situated for observation throughout the month. It is in conjunction with Lambda Aquarii at 1h. 39m. a.m. of the 9th, the star being then 7.4 minutes east of the

(Continued on page 34.)





RIVER-SIDE—HAYMAKERS.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN.			MOON			HIGH WATER AT			
			Rises.	Sets.	Age	Rises.	Sets.	Age	London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.	
			H. M. H. M.	Morn.	Aftern.	Dys	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.
1	Tu	Oxford Act	3 49	8 18	8 26	9 59	4	4 28	4 45	1 23	1 42	
2	W	Battle of Marston Moor, 1644	3 49	8 18	9 38	10 19	5	5 4	5 23	2 1	2 21	
3	Th	Visitat. B. V. Mary	3 50	8 17	10 50	10 37	6	5 43	6 2	2 40	3 3	
4	F	Dog days begin	3 51	8 17	Aftern.	10 56	7	6 25	6 48	3 26	3 50	
5	S	Oxford Trinity Term ends	3 52	8 16	1 25	11 20	8	7 12	7 37	4 15	4 43	
6	S	3RD S. AFTER TRIN.	3 53	8 16	2 47	11 49	9	8 5	8 35	5 13	5 49	
7	M	Thomas à Becket	3 53	8 15	4 7	Morn.	10	9 11	9 48	6 26	7 2	
8	Tu	Siege of Gibraltar, 1779	3 54	8 14	5 24	0 26	11	10 24	11 1	7 39	8 15	
9	W	Fire Insurance due	3 55	8 14	6 31	1 17	12	11 37	—	8 49	9 22	
10	Th	Length of day 16h. 17m.	3 56	8 13	7 24	2 22	13	0 11	0 44	9 51	10 21	
11	F	Victoria Asylum com., 1857	3 57	8 12	8 6	3 39	1	1 13	1 43	10 47	11 14	
12	S	Battle of Aughrim, 1691	3 58	8 12	8 37	5 3	15	2 9	2 36	11 40	—	
13	S	4TH S. AFTER TRIN.	3 59	8 11	9 0	6 26	16	3 2	3 26	0 4	0 27	
14	M	Bastille destroyed, 1789	4 0	8 10	9 22	7 47	17	3 49	4 11	0 49	1 9	
15	Tu	Riots in Syria, 1859	4 2	8 9	9 40	9 5	18	4 31	4 53	1 31	1 53	
16	W	Bé-anger died, 1856	4 3	8 8	9 59	10 20	19	5 15	5 35	2 13	2 33	
17	Th	Length of day, 16h. 3m.	4 4	8 7	10 17	11 32	20	5 55	6 15	2 53	3 13	
18	F	Hampden died, 1643	4 5	8 6	10 38	Aftern.	21	6 35	6 56	3 34	3 55	
19	S	Spanish Armada arrived, 1588	4 6	8 5	11 1	1 50	22	7 17	7 41	4 19	4 45	
20	S	5TH S. AFTER TRIN.	4 8	8 3	11 32	2 57	23	8 7	8 39	5 17	5 51	
21	M	Burns died, 1795	4 9	8 2	Morn.	3 59	24	9 13	9 49	6 27	7 3	
22	Tu	Gibraltar taken, 1704	4 10	8 1	0 8	4 55	25	10 25	11 2	7 40	8 17	
23	W	First Eng. newspaper ap., 1558	4 12	8 0	0 53	5 43	26	11 39	—	8 48	9 16	
24	Th	Length of day 15h. 45m.	4 13	7 58	1 46	6 23	27	0 10	0 38	9 40	10 3	
25	F	St. James' French Revol. of 1830 com.	4 15	7 57	2 46	6 57	28	1 2	1 25	10 24	10 45	
26	S	St. Anne Vauxhall closed, 1839	4 16	7 56	3 52	7 25	29	1 46	2 7	11 3	11 20	
27	S	6TH S. AFTER TRIN.	4 17	7 54	5 1	7 47	1	2 25	2 42	11 37	11 55	
28	M	Robespierre guillot., 1794	4 19	7 53	6 14	8 7	2	2 59	3 17	—	0 12	
29	Tu	Andrew Marvel died, 1678	4 20	7 52	7 27	8 27	3	3 34	3 50	0 28	0 44	
30	W	Penn died, 1718	4 22	7 50	8 40	8 45	4	4 6	4 23	1 1	1 19	
31	Th	Length of day 15h. 25m.	4 23	7 49	9 56	9 56	5	4 41	5 0	1 38	1 56	







"THE PATH TO BLACKDOWN AND THE SURREY HIGHLANDS," BY J. W. WHYMPER.  
FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

BLACK DOWS is a wild, barren, sandstone hill, about three miles from Halesmere, in Surrey, which is now easily reached by the Direct Portsmouth Railway, though formerly but little known or frequented. It is seen rising to the left of the railway when proceeding towards Portsmouth, about three miles and a half off, and has generally a sombre appearance, from which, probably, it derives its name. It is nearly as high as Leith Hill, and commands a yet more glorious panoramic view. The individual nook which Mr. Whympers has chosen for the exercise of his pencil is of that peculiar beauty and wild

suggestive richness which almost creates a new sensation as you gaze upon it. The rugged hill, covered at the top with a light mist; the calmness of the wooded retreat beneath, peopled by just sufficient life to show that the spot is one within reach of the abodes of civilisation; and the air which encircles the trees and pervades the whole scene, all combine to make this little bit a gem of landscape, both in conception and execution. This little work was one of the most attractive of the artist's numerous exhibits at the gallery of the New Water-colour Society.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1862.

planet. It is at its greatest elongation at 6h. 51m. a.m. of the 11th; is in perihelion on the morning of the 12th; in conjunction with Venus at 3h. 26m. p.m. of the 12th, Mercury being then 6 deg. 22m. south, and arrives at its stationary point at 6h. 38m. a.m. of the 17th. It is in inferior conjunction with the Sun at 11h. 2m. p.m. of the 26th, and is about 1 deg. south of the Moon at 11h. 14m. a.m. of the 28th.

VENUS enters the constellation of Pisces on the 1st of February, but returns into that of Aquarius immediately afterwards, and remains there during the month. At 5h. 42m. p.m. of Feb. 1 Venus is quite close to the Moon, and shall be occulted by it in southerly latitudes. It is stationary at 9h. 42h. p.m. of the 2nd; is at its shortest distance from the Sun at 1h. 2m. a.m. of the 9th; is in inferior conjunction to the Sun at 1h. 30m. a.m. of the 26th; and is north of the Moon at 6h. 23m. a.m. of the 28th. It remains a brilliant object during the month, always setting after the Sun.

MARS is in the constellation of Ophiuchus at the beginning and in that of Sagittarius at the end of the month. It rises shortly after 4 in the

morning throughout the month, setting about noon. It is unfavourably situated for observation throughout the month, being near the horizon, when the sky is dark and distant from the Earth. It is in conjunction with the moon at 5h. 58m. p.m. of the 23rd.

JUPITER is situated in the constellation of Virgo throughout the month, and is a magnificent object in that part of the sky. It rises at 8h. 47m. p.m. on Feb. 1, and at 6h. 45m. p.m. on Feb. 28, and is visible throughout the night. It is 7 deg. north of the Moon at 1h. 21m. a.m. of the 17th.

SATURN remains in the constellation of Virgo during this month, and with Jupiter divides the attention on account of its brilliancy. It rises at 8h. 16m. p.m. at the beginning and at 6h. 20m. p.m. at the end of the month, remaining visible throughout the night. It is 8 deg. north of the Moon at 6h. 9m. p.m. of the 16th. The Sun and Earth being now both above the plane of the ring, its southern surface becomes apparent.

URANUS is in the constellation of Taurus throughout the month. It is 2 deg. south of the Moon at 10h. 25m. p.m. of the 8th, and is stationary at



PATH OF JUPITER DURING THE YEAR 1862.

3h. 28m. p.m. of the 15th. It sets at 4h. 10m. a.m. of the 1st, and at 2h. 23m. a.m. of the 28th, and is favourably seen.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—Second satellite, Feb. 3, 2h. 28m. a.m., disappearance; first satellite, Feb. 5, 2h. 45m. a.m., disapp.; second satellite, Feb. 10, 5h. 4m. a.m., disapp.; first satellite, Feb. 12, 4h. 39. a.m., disapp.; first satellite, Feb. 13, 11h. 7m. p.m., disapp.; second satellite, Feb. 20, 8h. 57m. p.m., disapp.; first satellite, Feb. 21, 1h. 0m. a.m., disapp.; third satellite, Feb. 25, 10h. 39m. p.m., disapp.; fourth satellite, Feb. 27, 2h. 22m. a.m., disapp., and reappears at 5h. 31m. a.m.; second satellite, Feb. 27, 11h. 35m. p.m., disapp.; first satellite, Feb. 28, 2h. 54m. a.m., disapp.

## MARCH.

THE SUN is situated south of the Equator, and in the sign of Pisces, until 8h. 45m. p.m. of March 20, when it passes into the sign of Aries, and is then north of the Equator.

THE MOON is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  deg. north of Uranus at 6h. 48m. a.m. of the 8th; 8 deg. south of Saturn at 11h. 34m. p.m. of the 15th; 7 deg. south of Jupiter at 4h. 36m. a.m. of the 16th; 3 deg. north of Mars at 10h. 34m. a.m. of the 24th; a little to the south of Venus at 6h. 21m. a.m. of the 27th; and 7 deg. to the north of Mercury at 4h. 5m. of the 28th. It is most distant from the Earth at 1h. a.m. of the 7th, and nearest to it at 8h. p.m. of the 18th.

First Quarter occurs at 21 minutes past 5 on the evening of the 8th.  
Full Moon " 17 " 5 on the morning of the 16th.  
East Quarter " 49 " 9 on the evening of the 22nd.  
New Moon " 45 " 7 on the morning of the 30th.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.—March 10,  $\mu$  Geminorum, 3rd magnitude, disappears at 0h. 58m.; reappears at 1h. 47m. a.m.; angles from vertex, 149 deg. and 266 deg. respectively. March 15,  $\epsilon$  Leonis, 5th mag., disapp. at 11h. 17m. p.m.; reapp. at 29m. past midnight; angles from vertex, 48 deg. and 249 deg. respectively.

MERCURY is situated in the constellation of Aquarius during March. It rises before the Sun throughout the month, and is favourably situated for observation at the end of March. It is stationary at 7h. 20m. a.m. of the 11th; is at its greatest westerly elongation shortly after midnight of the 25th; is 7 deg. south of the Moon at 4h. 5m. a.m. of the 28th; and is at its greatest distance from the Sun on the same morning.

VENUS remains in the constellation of Aquarius throughout the month. It rises shortly before the Sun and sets shortly after it at the beginning of the month, but becomes the morning star only at the end of March, when it is again shining with great brilliancy. It is favourably situated for observation during the month. It again arrives at its stationary point at 3h. 30m. a.m. of the 17th, and is a little to the north of the Moon at 6h. 21m. a.m. of the 27th. It sets shortly after 3h. p.m. at the end of the month.

MARS is in the constellation of Sagittarius at the beginning and in that of Capricornus at the end of the month. Mars is 2 deg. 50m. south of the Moon at 10h. 34m. a.m. of the 24th. It rises about 4 o'clock in the morning throughout this month, setting shortly before noon. It continues to be unfavourably situated for observation on account of its low altitude and its distance from the earth.

JUPITER is situated in the constellation of Virgo at the beginning and in that of Leo at the end of the month. It is now visible throughout the evening and night, and is at its greatest lustre, arriving in opposition to the Sun at 8h. 20m. of the 13th. It is about 7 deg. north of the Moon at 4h. 36m. a.m. of the 16th.

SATURN passes into the constellation of Leo at the beginning and remains there throughout the month. The southern surface of the ring is visible



MARCH 23, CONJUNCTION OF SATURN AND SIGMA LEONIS.

throughout the month, and is a very delicate object in the telescope. It rises at 6h. 16m. p.m. on March 1, and at 4h. 4m. p.m. on March 31, and remains visible throughout the night. It is now most brilliant, arriving in opposition to the Sun at 2h. 51m. a.m. of the 10th. It is about 8 deg. north of the Moon at 11h. 34m. p.m. of the 15th. At 9h. 20m. a.m. of the 23rd it is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in time to the east of Sigma Leonis, as in diagram.



URANUS remains in the constellation of Taurus this month. It rises at 2h. 19m. a.m. on March 1, and at 26m. past midnight on March 31, and is thus visible during the evening. It is in quadrature with the Sun at 5h. 36m. a.m. of the 3rd, and is 1½ deg. south of the Moon at 6h. 48m. of the 8th.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—First satellite, March 1, 9h. 22m. p.m., disappearance; third satellite, March 5, 2h. 37m. a.m., disapp.; second satellite, March 7, 2h. 10m. a.m., disapp.; first satellite, March 7, 4h. 48m. a.m., disapp.; first satellite, March 8, 11h. 16m. p.m., disapp.; fourth satellite, March 15, 8h. 22m. p.m., disapp.; fourth satellite, March 15, 11h. 23m. p.m., reappearance; first satellite, March 16, 3h. 22m. a.m., reap.; second satellite, March 17, 5h. 50m. p.m., reap.; first satellite, March 17, 9h. 50m. p.m., reap.; second satellite, March 24, 11h. 26m. p.m., reap.; first satellite, March 24, 11h. 44m. p.m., reap.

## APRIL.

THE SUN is north of the Equator and in the sign of Aries until 8h. 49m. a.m. of the 20th, when it passes into that of Taurus.

The MOON is 1½ deg. north of Uranus at 3h. 44m. p.m. of the 4th; 8 deg. south of Saturn at 6h. 42m. a.m. of the 12th; 7 deg. south of Jupiter at 9h. 41m. a.m. of the 12th; 5½ deg. north of Mars at 5h. 15m. a.m. of the 22nd; 5 deg. north of Venus at 2h. 47m. a.m. of the 25th; and 6 deg. north of Mercury at 7h. 43m. a.m. of the 28th. It was at its greatest distance from the Earth at 7h. p.m. of the 3rd, and at its least distance at 11h. p.m. of the 15th.

First Quarter occurs at 13 minutes past noon of the 7th.

Full Moon " 58 " 2 on the afternoon of the 14th.

Last Quarter " 3 " 6 on the morning of the 21st.

New Moon " 27 " 11 on the evening of the 28th.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.—April 2, Tan Arietis, 5th magnitude, disappears at 8h. 12m. p.m., reappears at 9h. 1m. p.m., 169 deg. and 281 deg. from vertex respectively.

MERCURY is situated in the constellation of Aquarius at the beginning of the month, whence it passes into that of Pisces, and arrives in Aries at the end of the month. It is favourably situated for observation at the beginning of the month, but is too close to the Sun and too distant from the Earth at the latter part of April to be well seen. It is 6 deg. south of the Moon at 7h. 49m. a.m. of the 28th.

VENUS is in the constellation of Aquarius at the beginning and in that of Pisces at the end of the month. It is now the morning star, rising shortly after 4 at the beginning and shortly after 3 at the end of the month. It arrives at its greatest brilliancy on April 2, and is favourably situated for telescopic observation. It is 5 deg. south of the Moon at 2h. 47m. a.m. of the 25th.

MARS remains in the constellation of Capricornus throughout the month. It rises at 3h. 20m. p.m. at the beginning of April, and at 2h. 15m. a.m. at the end of the month, setting about half an hour before noon. It is 5 deg. south of the Moon on the morning of the 22nd, and is 3m. (in time) east of Iota Capricorni at 5h. 25m. a.m. of the 28th.

JUPITER remains in the constellation of Leo throughout this month, and is the most brilliant object in that part of the heavens. It rises at 4h. 17m. p.m., and sets at 5h. 19m. a.m., on April 1; and rises at 2h. 10m. p.m. and sets at 3h. 20m. a.m. on April 30. It is 7 deg. north of the Moon at 9h. 41m. a.m. of the 12th.

SATURN remains in the constellation of Leo throughout this month. It rises at 4h. p.m. on April 1, and at 1h. 57m. p.m. on April 30, and remains visible throughout the night. It is 8 deg. north of the Moon at 6h. 42m. a.m. of the 12th. The southern side of the planet remains still visible.



POSITIONS OF JUPITER AND SATURN, APRIL, 1862.

URANUS remains in the constellation of Taurus, but is now becoming unfavourably situated for observation. It sets at 22m. past midnight on April 1, and at 10h. 30m. p.m. on April 30. It is about a degree south of the Moon at 3h. 44m. p.m. of April 4.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—First satellite, April 1, 1h. 38m. a.m., reappearance; second satellite, April 1, 2h. 3m. a.m., reap.; first satellite, April 2, 8h. 7m. p.m., reap.; third satellite, April 2, 9h. 37m. p.m., reap.; first satellite, April 3, 3h. 32m. a.m., reap.; first satellite, April 9, 10h. 1m. p.m., reap.; third satellite, April 10, 1h. 35m. a.m., reap.; first satellite, April 16, 11h. 55m. p.m., reap.; second satellite, April 18, 8h. 35m. p.m., reap.; first satellite, April 24, 1h. 49m. a.m., reap.; first satellite, April 25, 8h. 18m. p.m., reap.; second satellite, April 25, 11h. 12m. p.m., reap.

## MAY.

THE SUN is north of the Equator and in the sign of Taurus until 8h. 52m. a.m. of the 21st, when it passes into the sign of Gemini.

The MOON is 1 deg. north of Uranus at 48 minutes past midnight of the 1st; 8 deg. south of Saturn at 2h. 47m. p.m. of the 9th; 7 deg. south of Jupiter at 5 p.m. of the 9th; 7½ deg. north of Mars at 1h. 8m. a.m. of the 21st; 7½ deg. north of Venus at 6h. 24m. p.m. of the 24th; a little to the north of Uranus at 9h. 54m. a.m. of the 29th; and 2½ deg. south of Mercury at 5h. 4m. p.m. of the 30th. It is at its shortest distance from the Earth at 8h. a.m. of the 14th, and at its greatest distance at 6h. a.m. of the 31st, and 10h. a.m. of the 28th.

First Quarter occurs at 24 minutes past 3 on the morning of the 7th.

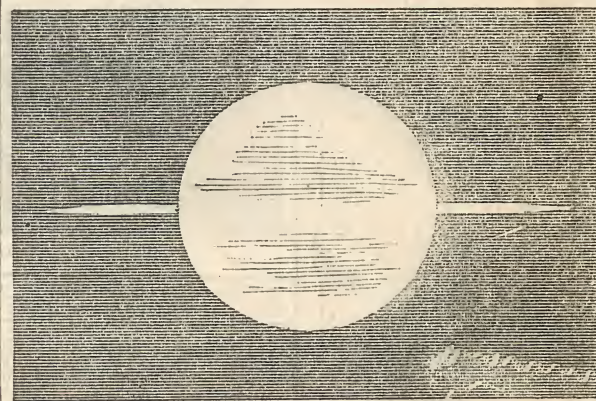
Full Moon " 0 " 11 on the evening of the 13th.

Last Quarter " 39 " 3 on the evening of the 20th.

New Moon " 26 " 3 on the evening of the 28th.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.—May 9, e Leonis, 5th magnitude, disappears at 7h. 36m. p.m. at 96 deg. from vertex, and reappears at 8h. 28m. p.m. at 196 deg.

MERCURY is in the constellation of Aries at the beginning and in that of Gemini at the end of the month. It is favourably situated for observation at the end of the month, setting after 10 o'clock in the evening, and

SATURN WHEN THE EDGE OF THE RING IS VISIBLE.  
SEEN BY BOND, SEPTEMBER 4, 1843.

may probably be seen with the naked eye. It is in superior conjunction with the Sun at 1h. 13m. p.m. of the 6th; is in perihelion at 6h. 51m. a.m. of the 11th; is 2 deg. north of Uranus at 11h. 43m. p.m. of the 20th; and is 2 deg. 42 min. north of the Moon at 5h. 4m. p.m. of the 30th.

VENUS remains in the constellation of Pisces throughout the month. It continues to be the morning star during May, rising shortly after 3 at the beginning and shortly after 2 at the end of the month, and shining with great brilliancy. It arrives at its greatest westerly elongation at midnight of the 6th, when it is 46 deg. 4m. from the Sun. It is 7 deg. south of the Moon at 6h. 24m. p.m. of the 24th, and is in aphelion at 3h. 16m. a.m. on June 1.

MARS is in the constellation of Capricornus at the beginning and in that of Aquarius at the end of the month. It rises at 17 min. past 2 in the morning at the beginning of the month, and at 1 o'clock on May 30, setting between 11h. a.m. and noon. It is 1m. 6s. (in time) west of Iota Aquarii at 1h. 51m. a.m. of the 13th, and is 7 min. north of the same star at 3h. 59 p.m. of the 13th. It is 7½ deg. south of the Moon at 1h. 8m. a.m. of the 21st, and arrives in quadratures with the Sun at 9h. 8m. p.m. of the 27th.

JUPITER remains in the constellation of Leo throughout this month, and continues to be brilliantly visible during the evening and night. It rises at 2h. 6m. p.m. and sets at 3h. 16m. a.m. at the beginning of May; and rises at 0h. 10m. p.m. and sets at 1h. 17m. a.m. on May 31. It is 7 deg. north of the Moon at 5h. p.m. of the 9th, and is stationary at 2h. 35m. a.m. of the 15th.

SATURN still remains a very fine object in the constellation of Leo, and is visible during the evening. Although the actual dimensions of the ring are as represented in the diagram, yet, from the elevation of the Earth (as seen from Saturn) being 2 deg. 49m. south, whilst the Sun is a little north, the ring will be invisible to an inhabitant of the earth. It disappears at 7h. a.m. of May 18, and remains invisible until 4h. a.m. of Aug. 13. On May 18 the plane of the ring of Saturn passes through the centre of the Sun, and notwithstanding that the Earth may be above or below it, yet, as only the edges can be illumined, it will be invisible to any but the most powerful instruments. We give a diagram of its appearances under those circumstances as delineated by the celebrated Cambridge (U.S.) refractor on Sept. 4, 1848.

URANUS remains in the constellation of Taurus during this month. It sets at 10h. 26m. p.m. of May 1, and at 8h. 36m. p.m. of May 31. It is 1 deg. south of the Moon at 0h. 48m. a.m. of the 2nd, and again at 9h. 54m. a.m. of the 29th.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—First satellite, May 2, 10h. 12m. p.m., reappearance; second satellite, May 3, 1h. 49m. a.m., reap.; first satellite, May 10, 0h. 7m. a.m., reap.; third satellite, May 16, 9h. 26m. p.m., reap.; fourth satellite, May 21, 10h. 54m. p.m., reap.; third satellite, May 22, 10h. 24m. p.m., disappearance; first satellite, May 25, 10h. 25m. p.m., reap.; second satellite, May 27, 10h. 58m. p.m., reap.

## JUNE.

THE SUN is in the sign of Gemini until June 21, at 5h. 20m. p.m., when it passes into that of Cancer, and the summer quarter commences.

The MOON is 8 deg. south of Saturn at 11h. 9m. p.m. of the 5th; 7 deg. south of Jupiter at 2h. 17m. a.m. of the 6th; 9 deg. north of Mars at 7h. 59m. p.m. of the 18th; 5 deg. north of Venus at 3h. 56m. p.m. of the 23rd; a little to the north of Uranus at 7h. 14m. p.m. of the 25th; and 2 deg. to the north of Mercury at 1h. 5m. a.m. of the 28th. It is at its shortest distance from the Earth at 6h. p.m. of the 11th, and at its greatest distance at 3h. p.m. of the 24th.

(Continued on page 41.)





HARVESTERS RETURNING HOME.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN.			MOON.			HIGH WATER AT			
			Rises.	Sets.		Rises.	Sets.	Az.	London	Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.	
			H. M.	H. M.	Morn.	Aftern.	Uys.		Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.
1	F	Lammas Day	4 25	7 46	11 13	9 25	6	5 18	5 37	2 15	2 34	
2	S	Battle of Blenheim	4 26	7 45	Aftern.	9 51	7	5 56	6 18	2 56	3 19	
3	S	7TH S. AFTER TRIN.	4 27	7 43	1 50	10 26	8	6 41	7 7	3 45	4 12	
4	M	Calais taken by English, 1347	4 29	7 41	3 8	11 8	9	7 34	8 4	4 42	5 19	
5	Tu	Oyster Season commences	4 31	7 40	4 18	Morn.	10	8 41	9 24	6 2	6 46	
6	W	Transfiguration	4 33	7 38	5 15	0 6	11	10 8	10 51	7 29	8 13	
7	Th	Day breaks 1h. 53m.	4 34	7 36	6 0	1 15	12	11 35	—	8 49	9 22	
8	F	Canning died, 1827	4 35	7 35	6 34	2 35	13	0 11	0 44	9 50	10 18	
9	S	Twilight ends 10h. 7m.	4 37	7 33	7 2	3 58	14	1 12	1 40	10 41	11 4	
10	S	8TH S. AFTER TRIN.	4 38	7 31	7 23	5 20	15	2 3	2 26	11 26	11 46	
11	M	Rt. Hon. J. Wilson died, 1850	4 40	7 29	7 43	6 39	16	2 48	3 8	—	0 7	
12	Tu	Dog Days end	4 42	7 27	8 3	7 57	17	3 29	3 48	0 26	0 45	
13	W	Old Lammas Day	4 43	7 25	8 22	9 11	18	4 7	4 27	1 5	1 23	
14	Th	Assumption	4 45	7 23	8 43	10 23	19	4 45	5 2	1 40	1 58	
15	F	Day breaks 2h. 20m.	4 46	7 21	9 6	11 34	20	5 20	5 37	2 15	2 34	
16	S	Bomarsund taken, 1854	4 48	7 19	9 32	Aftern.	21	5 56	6 14	2 52	3 12	
17	S	9TH S. AFTER TRIN.	4 50	7 17	10 7	1 46	22	6 34	6 54	3 32	3 55	
18	M	P. of Wales at Quebec, 1850	4 51	7 15	10 48	2 45	23	7 17	7 45	4 23	4 54	
19	Tu	Trial of Qn. Caroline, 1821	4 53	7 13	11 37	3 36	24	8 16	8 55	5 33	6 15	
20	W	Battle of Saragossa, 1810	4 54	7 11	Morn.	4 20	25	9 37	10 18	6 56	7 37	
21	Th	Battle of Vimiera, 1808	4 56	7 9	0 35	4 56	26	10 59	11 37	8 15	8 48	
22	F	French landed in Ireland.	4 57	7 7	1 39	5 27	27	—	0 10	9 14	9 38	
23	S	Twilight ends 9h. 18m. (1798)	4 59	7 5	2 48	5 51	28	0 36	1 0	10 0	10 19	
24	S	10TH S. AFT. TRIN.	5 07	3 3	3 59	6 12	29	1 22	1 41	10 37	10 54	
25	M	Battle of Cressy, 1386	5 27	1 5	11 6	32	30	1 59	2 16	11 11	11 27	
26	Tu	Prince Consort born, 1819	5 36	5 58	6 27	6 51	1	2 33	2 49	11 46	—	
27	W	Day breaks 2h. 53m.	5 56	5 56	7 42	7 10	2	3 8	3 26	0 4	0 20	
28	Th	Royal George sunk, 1782	5 76	54	9 0	7 32	3	3 42	3 59	0 37	0 54	
29	F	Leigh Hunt died, 1859	5 96	52	10 19	7 57	4	4 16	4 36	1 14	1 31	
30	S	Louis Philippe died, 1850	5 106	50	11 39	8 29	5	4 53	5 13	1 51	2 11	
31	S	11TH S. AFT. TRIN.	5 126	48	Aftern.	9 9	6	5 33	5 54	2 32	2 55	







THE FIRST DAY OF OYSTERS.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

OUR Engraving represents a scene in a locality which still preserves the aspect of old London on a day which is still a small festival in its way. On the 5th of August oysters can be lawfully sold and eaten; and on the morning of that day these delicate testacea appear all over the town with a suddenness and abundance which prove an admirable organisation in the transmission from their beds on the coast, and their dissemination for retail sale. Old St. James's Day (July 25) was at one time the first day on which oysters were brought into the London market, and there was a notion that whoever ate oysters on that day would not want money throughout the year. At any rate, the custom of indulging in this luxury is largely observed on the occasion of their first coming to market, inclination and taste taking the place of superstition. It is said that £125,000 are yearly spent in London in the purchase of oysters. The number sold by the costermongers in the streets is no less than 124,000,000 annually.

ST. SWITHIN'S DAY.—The value to be placed upon the popular notion that if it rains upon the 15th of July it will do so for the forty succeeding days may be learnt from the following facts from the Greenwich Observations for the last twenty years. It appears that St. Swithin's Day was wet in 1841, and there were 23 rainy days up to the 24th of August; 1845, 26 rainy days; 1851, 13 rainy days; 1853, 18 rainy days; 1854, 16 rainy days; and in 1856, 14 rainy days. In 1842 and following years St. Swithin's Day was dry, and the result was in 1842, 12 rainy days; 1843, 22 rainy days; 1844, 20 rainy days; 1846, 21 rainy days; 1847, 17 rainy days; 1848, 31 rainy days; 1849, 20 rainy days; 1850, 17 rainy days; 1852, 19 rainy days; 1855, 18 rainy days; 1857, 14 rainy days; 1858, 14 rainy days; 1859, 13 rainy days; and in 1860, 29 rainy days. These figures show the superstition to be founded on a fallacy, as the average of 20 years proves rain to have fallen upon the largest number of days when St. Swithin's Day was dry.



## JULY AND AUGUST.

NOW is the time to wander into the country and lie idly on some green hill-side, or under overhanging boughs whose leaves make a dreamy rustling overhead, not unlike the sounding of the sea. Many of the birds are gone, but the fields are filled with waving corn; many of the summer flowers have faded, but the orchard trees are hung with ripening fruit and the land is filled with plenty. Instead of the singing of birds we shall soon hear the joyous shouts of "Harvest Home!" and see the golden grain safely garnered.

Who has not been awakened in the grey dawn of dewy morning, while staying at some pleasant farmhouse or roadside inn, by the rough "rasp, rasp" of the mower as he sharpened his scythe, and, withdrawing the blinds to look out, seen him, divested of coat and waistcoat, hard at work in the field where he will have cut down half an acre by the time we are summoned to breakfast? There lie the summer flowers in a heap to be dried by the sun, the globed clover in which the bee was murmuring, and all those beautiful grasses which to a common observer appear the same, though, when closely examined, they will be found to vary as much in form as one flower does from another. It is from these grasses that man has obtained by cultivation wheat, barley, and rye; and, though the quantity would be small, we can still get grain that makes good bread from the grasses that grow wild in our fields. The scented vernal-grass, which gives such a sweet smell to new-mown hay, only grows about a foot high, has short leaves and a close-packed panicle of flowers, and is of such a rich, pale golden hue when ripe that it is called the yellow-grass flower. The pleasant scent it throws out lies in the yellow spots which mark the flower-valves, which are as compact as an ear of wheat, instead of hanging in drops like the oak-grass. All the vernal grasses are fragrant, and where they are not grown there is none of that rich aroma in the hay which it is so pleasant to inhale. The grass which nothing will kill, which we try to destroy with quicklime, salt, and even boiling water, is the common annual meadow-grass that sheds its seed eight months during the year. It grows everywhere, even in the backyards of crowded London, if there is but a pinch of dirt between the stones for it to lay hold of and drag its head through. Cattle are very partial to it, and it is reckoned one of the sweetest and healthiest grasses they can eat, and is the most abundant of all grasses. Our best grazing-lands are covered with it; for, as it is too short to make hay, it forms a rich, dry turf, for its numerous fibres draw all the nourishment out of the earth within reach, and all on the surface also, in which it finds support. Another grass which sheep are very fond of is the fescue-grass, generally found on poor lands that have a hungry look, especially when it is in flower, as the stems grow rather wide apart. But, poor as it looks, sheep get fat on it, as there is good eating below, and it forms such a strong, thick turf as at times to destroy all other grasses that grow beside it. As it only grows a few inches high, it is much used for lawns, where, through being mown and rolled, it has a green, cheerful look, very different from what is seen on the high, dry grounds where it is left to flower. The meadow fescue, which grows as high again as the sheep fescue-grass, is generally sown for grazing lands.

There are several grasses which to look at when growing appear all alike, but when cut off and laid side by side the difference between each is easily seen. Such are the foxtail-grasses, all of which have round heads, and which are so common that no field hardly is without them. On examining them minutely, we find the slender foxtail has a purple tint, and is much longer in the spike than the meadow foxtail; while the latter is also of a golden-green hue, and is covered with silvery-looking hairs; and the floating foxtail is bent at the joints, as if pinched here and there to prevent it from growing straight. Thus it will be seen that each has a distinct feature of its own; and, when we add that there are already above two thousand varieties of grass known and named, it will not be wondered at that out of so great a number there should become resemblance. The crested dogtail is a pretty grass, and grows well on poor, dry ground. It is not round like the foxtail, but when in bloom is more like flat-sided barley. Rough cocksfoot-grass, which cattle will not eat, if they can get any other, while it is green, makes excellent hay, and grows everywhere where there is room enough to thrust up its rough-tufted panicle. It is the same with the meadow soft-grass: cattle will not eat it unless they are forced, though few grasses are more beautiful when in flower, there is such a rich mingling of pink and pale green, with a bloom like an apricot on the panicle. It has also a fibrous root, and will grow anywhere, though it flourishes best on a light, peaty soil. Another grass which cattle do not like, and which spreads like couch, sending out underground shoots four or five feet in length, is the creeping soft-grass, which pigs are very fond of rooting up. The turfy hair-grass, though beautiful to look at, with its rich purple panicle in bloom, cattle always avoid, unless starving, as it is very coarse and tough. As it makes itself a billock, mowers almost dread it as much as a stone, it makes such havoc with the scythe. But our commonest and most useful grasses are the rough and smooth stalked meadow-grasses; for the rough will stand the smoky air of cities, and to it we are indebted for the many bits of green which give such a refreshing look to our dusty squares and streets; while the smooth is the first that gives a green look to spring, and comes "before the swallow dares." But even these grasses can only be found in their full beauty in moist meadow lands or beside our pleasant English rivers. There are many varieties of these meadow-grasses, some of which grow on our mountains, in woods, and even along the seacoast. One (the reed meadow-grass) shows grandly among the reeds and flags that form the sedge by our watercourses, often growing to the height of six feet, and a famous cover it forms for our wildfowl-shooters in the fens and marshy meres, where it overtops the tall bullrush, and, like it, often grows in the water. Another grass which grows equally tall is often seen in our hedgerows, where its drooping panicles of beautiful flowers, nearly two feet in length, shine like silver. This is the oat-like grass, so like the cultivated oat that many do not know the difference. As for its leaf, nobody in the land ever wore a ribbon that equalled it in beauty. It catches the hue of every shifting light, and is gold and green, silver and purple, seeming to change every time it waves to and fro. There are also the smooth, hairy, soft, and barren oat-like grasses, nearly all of which grow tall, and give great variety and beauty to the wild flowers and foliage of our hedges, amid which most of them grow. The wild oat-grass often grows among cultivated oats, and they are so much alike as to require close examination to discover the difference.

And from these grasses, though we know not which, have sprung up the ripe harvest that now whitens the land, through a system of cultivation which in its earliest stages is lost to us. Only the other day a crop of oats was found on the site of an old Roman cavalry encampment in Lincolnshire, through which a ploughshare had not before been driven for centuries, which, instead of growing in long drooping panicles like our common oats, were globular, like onions in flower and seed, though the grain was larger than what we now grow. The spot on which this strange-looking crop sprang up has always been known as the Roman Encampment. Curious wheats have also been found in ancient tombs and other places which bear but little

resemblance to the crops now grown—all proving a progressive cultivation. And this corn-bearing grass will soon cause a busy stir throughout the length and breadth of our wave-washed island, where sun-tanned reapers will be at work late and early in the fields; the comely maiden throwing aside her russet gown as, with sickle in hand, she takes her place beside the strongest and sturdiest son of the soil. The poorest villagers feel as great an interest in the state of the harvest as the wealthy landlord, for, though but gleaners, they have, like the birds, a small share of the crop, and a fine full ear is no more trouble to stoop for and pick up than one that is blighted; and, like Boaz of old, many of our noble-hearted British farmers allow their poor neighbours to glean behind the sheavers.

What prettier sight is there to be found in the whole wide world than the corn-growing fields of England engirded with hedgerows that are trailed over with the last summer flowers, and blackened and reddened with no end of beautiful berries, while great green pastures and wooded uplands go spreading out between? It makes the heart of an Englishman leap with delight to behold those wide, sealike patches of wheat all whitening and waving their billowy heads in the breeze, while clouds sweep over them like shadows of ships on the ocean, or like the wings of some great angel that has come to crown the land with plenty. We hope the day will never come that will see England convert her rich fields into grazing-grounds, and have to depend on foreign nations for her whole supply of corn. It would be ungrateful to the Giver of all good things not to be glad and thankful for a plentiful harvest; for all know, and none better than our farmers, that the success or failure of the crops rests with a higher power than that of man. The produce of the mine, the loom, the quarry, may be depended upon while labour can be found, but it is not so with corn and cattle, for a blight may come suddenly, and, in spite of all that man can do, spoil all that he trusted to for feeding himself and his cattle. There are also wide seas and terrible storms to encounter before the food he requires can be brought from other shores; and no living soul can say when the ship is laden that she will reach her destined port in safety. Man can neither protect his growing crops nor his ships from the fury of the elements. Pleasant is the shout of "Harvest Home!" and may our island be submerged when it ceases to be heard, and its farms and homesteads and pleasant pastures be sunk "deeper than ever plummet sounded." We like to hear the rustling of the laden harvest-wagon along our green lanes—that sweeping sound which no words can convey to the ear, which is like the rushing of water or the fall of rain among the summer leaves, and is caused by the overhanging sheaves grazing the high trees and hedges, a sound to which the creaking of the wain harmonises, and the tramping of the horses seem to beat time.

In Herrick's time, he tells us, the reapers crowned themselves with ears of corn when they carried home the last load from the harvest-field; that the horses were covered with clean white linen, and the sheaves decorated with branches of the oak; that at the harvest feast, after they had toasted the maids who wore "wheaten hats," they drank success

To the rough sickle and crook'd scythe.

We are glad to see that there is a revival of these old English merry-makings, for they draw the rich and poor closer together, and, as Irving says, "blend all ranks in one warm, generous flow of joy and kindness. . . . for one of the least pleasing effects of modern refinement is the havoc it has made among the hearty old holiday customs. It has completely taken off the sharp touchings and spirited reliefs of these embellishments of life, and has worn down society into a more smooth and polished but less characteristic surface." Washington Irving might have gone a step further, and have added that, when these good old festivals ceased, that warm, friendly, and almost affectionate feeling which existed among the poor tenants and labourers for their landlords died away, and there was then a deep gulf between them.

And now we are about to plead in favour of the poor, despised ass. Do those, we wonder, who ill-use this patient and useful animal ever think of Him who "sat thereon" when He entered Jerusalem? He was the companion of the patriarchs of old, shared in their journeys, and bore their burdens, and is frequently mentioned in the Bible. Look at him! What endurance there is in his meek face; what intelligence in his mild eyes! We have seen scores of brutish-headed fellows in our day who had not half the intellectual expression in their countenances which we have noticed in a beautiful ass. How faithful, too, he is to his master; and how he picks up his long ears when a kind, encouraging word is spoken to him! Many good people in the world are called asses because they leave the dainties to others, and fare hard, suffer, and are patient; labour and never murmur; studying the good of others instead of wishing to gratify themselves; and from such asses, it is our faith, rise many of the saints that will sit in the high places of a future world. In our "inward eye" we have often pictured him grazing about the tents of the grey forefathers of the early world, while their daughters—with such faces as tempted the angels to fall—rode on them through the flowery fields of Palestine in the golden mornings that have for ever departed. He carried figs and grapes and olives between the mountain passes, and pretty he must have looked when covered with such luscious burdens. His iron-grey colour harmonises beautifully with the green of our lanes and the crimson of our fern and leather in autumn. As for a gipsy encampment, neither the tents, the red cloaks, nor the swarthy countenances would look anything if the picture was not made Oriental by putting in the ass. That the ass came from the East is certain; but that the original from which our meek, patient sufferer descended was the wild, untamed zebra is not so clear, though some naturalists have laboured hard to prove that it was.

"There was a lover and his lass" once strolling with an old friend in the neighbourhood of London when they came to a common on which was an ass and her little month-old foal. The friend took up the tiny colt in his arms, and, as the young lady had just returned from the seaside, placed it at her feet, as he said, "A present from Margate, miss." With a quiet smile the lady patted the pretty foal, and said, "Yes, I see; and also with the usual motto—

When this you see,  
Remember me."

The presenter evaporated, and was never known to offer such another gift.

The merriest scene at a country race is when the donkeys run. Who does not remember seeing the winner forced along by the crowd of boys behind, who sometimes fairly carried him off his legs to the winning-post; while the one that ought to have won, after having tossed his jockey over his head, had bolted out of the course, and was shyling his heels in the faces of those who were attempting to capture him? All children are partial to asses, and many a pretty picture have we seen in our day where two or three rosy darlings were mounted on the gentle animal's back, the ass nibbling at the grass by the hedgeside, while the children were wholly buried in the wild roses they were pulling down over his head.

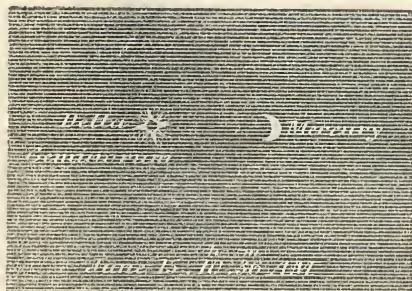


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1862.

First Quarter occurs at 43 minutes past 2 on the evening of the 5th.  
 Full Moon " 17 " 6 on the morning of the 12th.  
 Last Quarter " 12 " 3 on the morning of the 19th.  
 New Moon " 54 " 6 on the morning of the 27th.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.—June 25, Tau Tauri, 4½ magnitude, disappears at 2h. 51m. a.m. at 80 deg. from vertex; reappears at 3h. 43m. a.m., 224 deg. from vertex.

MERCURY remains in the constellation of Gemini throughout this month. It sets after the Sun during the month of June, but is most favourably situated for observation at the beginning. It is at its shortest distance from the Earth at the end of June. It is at its greatest easterly elongation at 10h. p.m. of the 6th; is 4 minutes west of Delta Geminorum at 10h. 36m. a.m. of the 15th; is stationary at 3h. a.m. of the 20th; is at its greatest distance from the Sun at 6h. 28m. a.m. of the 24th; and is 2 deg. south of the Moon at 1h. 5m. a.m. of the 28th.



CONJUNCTION OF MERCURY AND DELTA GEMINORUM, JUNE, 1862.

VENUS is in the constellation of Pisces at the beginning of the month. It then passes into that of Aries, and is in the constellation of Taurus at the end of the month. It continues to be the morning star, rising at a quarter-past 2 at the beginning and at half-past 1 at the end of the month. It is 7 minutes west of Omicron Piscium at 10h. 55m. a.m. of June 2, and is 5 deg. south of the Moon at 3h. 56m. p.m. of the 23rd. It is now slightly gibbous, but still shines with considerable lustre.

MARS is in the constellation of Aquarius at the beginning and in that of Pisces at the end of the month. It rises at 1 o'clock in the morning on June 1, and at 11h. 30m. p.m. on June 30; setting a few minutes after 11h. a.m. It is 9 deg. south of the Moon at 7h. 59m. p.m. of the 18th.

JUPITER is in the constellation of Leo throughout the month, and remains visible during the evening and night, although considerably fainter on account of the strong twilight and its greater distance from the Earth. It rises at 6h. 6m. p.m. on June 1, and sets at 1h. 13m. a.m. On June 30 it rises at 10h. 28m. a.m.; setting at 11h. 21m. p.m. It is 7 deg. north of the Moon at 2h. 17m. a.m. of the 6th, and is in quadrature with the Sun at 3h. 49m. p.m. of the 9th.

SATURN remains in the constellation of Leo throughout the month, but is getting too low to be favourably seen. It sets at 1h. 17m. a.m. on June 1, and at 11h. 20m. p.m. on June 30. It is 8 deg. north of the Moon at 11h. 9m. p.m. of June 5, and arrives in quadrature with the Sun at 6h. 12m. a.m. of the 7th. The ring still continues invisible.

URANUS now becomes invisible. It sets at 8h. 32m. p.m. on June 1, and at 6h. 48m. p.m. on June 30. It arrives in conjunction with the Sun at 2h. 28m. p.m. of June 7. It is a little to the south of the Moon at 7h. 14m. p.m. of the 25th.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—First satellite, June 17, 10h. 37m. p.m., reappearance.

## JULY.

THE SUN is in the sign of Cancer until 4h. 12m. a.m. of the 23rd, when it passes into that of Leo. It is north of the Equator during this month. It is at its greatest distance from the Earth at 3h. p.m. of the 1st.

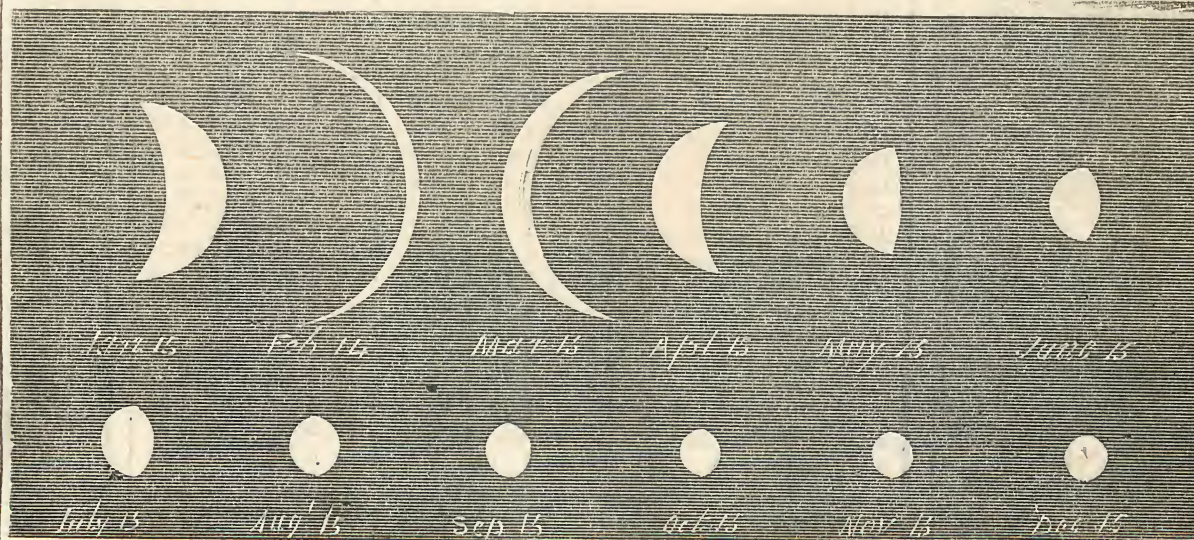


CONJUNCTION OF URANUS AND VENUS, JULY 17, 2H. 23M. P.M.

The MOON is 8 deg. south of Saturn at 7h. 49m. a.m. of the 3rd; 7 deg. south of Jupiter at 1h. 20m. p.m. of the 3rd; 9½ deg. north of Mars at 10h. 28m. a.m. of the 17th; a little to the north of Uranus at 4h. 51m. a.m. of the 23rd; 1½ deg. north of Venus at 6h. 41m. p.m. of the 23rd; a little to the north of Mercury at 3h. a.m. of the 25th; 8 deg. south of Saturn at 5h. 33m. p.m. of the 30th; and 7 deg. south of Jupiter at 2h. 17m. a.m. of the 31st. It is at its shortest distance from the Earth at 1h. a.m. of the 10th, and at its greatest distance at 4h. a.m. of the 22nd.

First Quarter occurs at 51 minutes past 10 on the evening of the 4th.  
 Full Moon " 38 " 1 on the afternoon of the 11th.  
 Last Quarter " 13 " 5 on the evening of the 18th.  
 New Moon " 5 " 9 on the evening of the 26th.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.—July 11, 57 Sagittarii, 5½ magnitude, disappears at 10h. 22m. p.m. 161 deg. from vertex; reappears at 10h. 41m. at 195 deg. July 14, Kappa Aquarii, 5th magnitude, disapp. at 10h. 21m., reapp. at 11h. 24m., at 89 deg. and 253 deg. respectively. July 15, Kappa Piscium, disapp. at 10h. 31m. p.m., reapp. at 11h. 24m., at



PHASES OF VENUS DURING THE YEAR 1862.

105 deg. and 232 deg. respectively. July 22, Upsilon Tauri, 4½ magnitude, disapp. at 2h. 8m. a.m., reapp. at 2h. 56m. a.m., at 96 deg. and 205 deg. respectively. July 25, Zeta Geminorum, 4th magnitude, disapp. at 3h. 29m. a.m., reapp. at 4h. 8m. a.m., at 96 deg. and 180 deg. respectively.

MERCURY remains in the constellation of Gemini throughout this month. It is not very favourably situated for observation, being too near the Sun. It comes into inferior conjunction at 3h. 9m. p.m. of the 3rd; arrives at its stationary point at 3h. 55m. p.m. of the 14th; is 7 min. west of Zeta Geminorum at noon of the 24th; arrives at its greatest elongation at 10h. 55m. p.m. of the 24th; and is a little to the south of the Moon at 3h. a.m. of the 25th.

VENUS is in the constellation of Taurus at the beginning and in that of Gemini at the end of the month. It continues to be the morning star, rising at about half-past 1 throughout the month, but is diminishing gradually in lustre. It is 1 deg. 38 min. to the south of Uranus at 2h. 23m. p.m. of the 17th, and is about a degree to the south of the Moon at 6h. 41m. p.m. of the 23rd.

MARS remains in the constellation of Pisces throughout the month. It is 9 deg. south of the Moon at 10h. 28m. a.m. of the 17th. It rises at 11h. 30m. p.m. of July 1, and at 10 o'clock at the end of the month.

(Continued on page 44.)





THATCHING.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN.		MOON.			HIGH WATER AT			
			Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Ag.	London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.	
			H. M.	H. M.	Altern.	Altern.	Dy.	Morn.	Altern.	Morn.	Altern.
1	M	Day breaks 3h. 6m.	5 13	6 45	2 6	10 0	D	6 17	6 44	3 22	3 52
2	Tu	Great Fire of London, 1666	5 15	6 43	3 8	11 4	8	7 14	7 48	4 26	5 6
3	W	British Bank stopped, 1856	5 17	6 41	3 56	Morn.	9	8 23	9 12	5 50	6 38
4	Th	New Style introduced, 1752	5 19	6 39	4 33	0 18	10	10 0	10 46	7 24	8 5
5	F	Twilight ends 8h. 40m.	5 20	6 37	5 3	1 38	11	11 27	—	8 41	9 12
6	S	King of Naples retired to Gaeta, 1860	5 21	6 34	5 26	2 58	12	0 3	0 34	9 38	10 4
7	S	12TH S. APT. TRIN.	5 23	6 32	5 47	4 16	13	1 0	1 26	10 26	10 46
8	M	Garibaldi entered Naples, 1860	5 25	6 30	6 6	5 34	O	1 48	2 8	11 4	11 23
9	Tu	Sebastopol evacuated, 1855	5 26	6 27	6 26	6 50	15	2 26	2 45	11 41	—
10	W	Day breaks 3h. 26m.	5 28	6 25	6 46	8 3	16	3 3	3 22	0 0	0 18
11	Th	Washington defeated at Philadelphia, 1777	5 30	6 23	7 9	9 14	17	3 40	3 56	0 34	0 51
12	F	Twilight ends 8h. 19m.	5 31	6 20	7 34	10 26	18	4 13	4 30	1 8	1 24
13	S	Dulwich Hospital est., 1619	5 33	6 18	8 6	11 31	19	4 46	5 2	1 40	1 57
14	S	13TH S. APT. TRIN.	5 34	6 16	8 44	Aftern.	20	5 19	5 35	2 13	2 32
15	M	Brunel died, 1859	5 36	6 14	9 30	1 27	21	5 54	6 15	2 53	3 15
16	Tu	Day breaks 3h. 38m.	5 37	6 11	10 24	2 14	C	6 37	7 3	3 41	4 10
17	W	London and Birmingham Railway opened, 1825	5 39	6 9	11 25	2 53	23	7 32	8 8	4 46	5 29
18	Th	Twilight ends 8h. 3m.	5 41	6 7	Morn.	3 26	24	8 51	9 33	6 11	6 53
19	F	Battle of Poitiers, 1356	5 43	6 4	0 30	3 53	25	10 15	10 57	7 35	8 11
20	S	Battle of the Alma, 1854	5 44	6 2	1 41	4 15	26	11 33	—	8 40	9 5
21	S	14TH S. APT. TRIN.	5 45	6 0	2 54	4 36	27	0 2	0 27	9 26	9 46
22	M	Cash Payments resumed, 1817	5 47	5 57	4 7	4 55	28	0 48	1 8	10 6	10 24
23	Tu	Kew Bridge opened, 1789	5 49	5 55	5 24	5 16	29	1 28	1 46	10 42	11 0
24	W	Lord Hardinge died, 1856	5 50	5 53	6 40	5 37	1	2 4	2 22	11 17	11 35
25	Th	South Sea discovered, 1613	5 51	5 51	8 2	6 1	2	2 39	2 57	11 53	—
26	F	Constantinople founded, 325	5 53	5 48	9 24	6 31	3	3 15	3 34	0 12	0 32
27	S	Day breaks 3h. 59m.	5 55	5 46	10 43	7 8	4	3 54	4 13	0 51	1 10
28	S	15TH S. APT. TRIN.	5 57	5 44	11 58	7 57	5	4 32	4 53	1 31	1 52
29	M	St. Michael. Michaelm. Day	5 58	5 42	Aftern.	8 58	6	5 14	5 38	2 16	2 41
30	Tu	Ancona taken, 1850	6 0	5 39	1 54	10 9	D	6 3	6 32	3 10	3 41





THE REV. JOHN RATTENBURY.

Mr. RATTENBURY was born at Newport, Monmouthshire, June 26, 1806. After receiving several years' schooling at Newport, he went to reside in Manchester, where he joined the Wesleyan-Methodists. His first religious experiences were very remarkable, extreme religious distress being suddenly and permanently transformed into great religious joy and Christian zeal. He often, when a youth, wandered about the streets of Manchester at four o'clock in the morning, waiting for the commencement of the very early religious services which were held by the Methodists nearly half a century ago.

Young Rattenbury gave considerable proof of religious zeal, pulpit capacity, and consistency of character, and, after spending some time in Manchester as a lay preacher, he was fully set apart to the work of the ministry. Stourbridge was his first circuit, from which he removed to Sheffield; and he has travelled in first-class circuits ever since. Macclesfield, Leeds, York, Manchester, London, and Bristol have each shared the benefits of his ministerial efficiency. Few men in Methodism—in fact not one of his standing—have laboured so hard by occasional and extra pulpit services for the prosperity of his own Church. In all parts of the Connection and in all seasons of the year he has been in "labours more abundant," and so he will continue to the end.



THE REV. JOHN RATTENBURY, PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN-METHODIST SOCIETY FOR 1861-2.  
FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

Every post office, being a money-order office, at which the Postmaster-General shall permit deposits to be received for remittance to his principal office, will be open for that purpose, and for the repayment of moneys withdrawn, during the hours appointed for the transaction of money-order business at the said post office. Any post office, not being a money-order office, at which the Postmaster-General shall permit deposits to be received or repaid, shall be open for that purpose during such hours and on such days as the Postmaster-General shall determine.

Deposits of one shilling, or of any number of shillings, or of pounds and shillings, will be received from any depositor at the post office savings-banks provided the deposits made by such depositor in any year ending on the 31st day of December do not exceed £30, and provided the total amount standing in such depositor's name in the books of the Postmaster-General do not exceed £150, exclusive of interest. When the principal and interest together, standing to the credit of any one depositor, amount to the sum of £200 all interest will cease so long as the same funds continue to amount to the said sum of £200.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.—It appears from the recent Census returns prepared by the Registrar-General that the house accommodation of England and Wales has increased more rapidly than the population since the commencement of the century. Thus, in 1801, the average number of persons living in each house was 5·81; in 1811, 5·82; in 1821, 5·83; in 1831, 5·66; in 1841, 5·44; in 1851, 5·51; and in 1861, 5·40. The gratifying improvement exhibited by these figures has arisen principally, it will be observed, since the acceleration of the emigration movement. The number of uninhabited houses at the date of the last Census was larger than at any previous period of the century, probably in consequence of the increased tendency to suburban life and the desertion of properties in the heart of old towns. Taking the unoccupied houses into account, the number of persons was 5·61 per house in 1801 and 5·15 in 1861. There were also more houses in course of erection in April than at any previous Census, so that the mass of the people—except in parts of the metropolis and the great towns in the north of England—were never better housed than at present.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1862.

JUPITER is in the constellation of Leo at the beginning, returning to that of Virgo at the end, of the month. It is still visible near the western horizon, setting at 11h. 17m. p.m. on July 1, and at 9h. 26h. p.m. of July 31; but considerably shorn of the splendour with which it shone during the month of March. It is 7 deg. north of the Moon at 1h. 20m. p.m. of the 3rd, and again at 2h. 17m. a.m. of the 31st.

SATURN is now becoming invisible to the unaided vision, setting in the west whilst the twilight is still very strong. It remains in the constellation of Leo throughout the month. It sets at 11h. 17m. p.m. on July 1, and at 9h. 23m. p.m. on July 31. It is 8 deg. north of the Moon at 7h. 49m. a.m. of the 3rd. On July 4, at 8h. 52m. p.m., it is to the east of Sigma Leonis, and nearly in the same position as on March 23 (Vide diagram). It is again 8 deg. north of the Moon at 5h. 33m. p.m. of July 30.

URANUS now rises before the Sun, but is unfavourably situated for observation. On July 1 it rises at 2h. 18m. morning, and on July 31 at 25m. past midnight. It still continues in the constellation of Taurus. On July 17, 2h. 23m. p.m., it is in conjunction with Venus, Uranus being then 1 deg. 38 min. north of Venus (See diagram). At 4h. 51m. a.m. of the 23rd it is a little to the south of the Moon.

## AUGUST.

THE SUN is north of the Equator this month, and remains in the sign of Leo until 10h. 44m. a.m. of the 23rd, when it passes into that of Virgo. The MOON is 10 deg. north of Mars at 3h. 27m. p.m. of the 14th; very

close and a little north of Uranus at 2h. 33m. p.m. of the 19th;  $3\frac{1}{2}$  deg. south of Venus at 3h. 25m. a.m. of the 23rd; 7 deg. south of Mercury at 3h. 34m. a.m. of the 26th; 8 deg. south of Saturn at 5h. 12m. a.m. of the 27th; and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  deg. south of Jupiter at 5h. 33m. p.m. of the 27th. It is at its least distance from the Earth at midnight of the 6th, and at its greatest distance at 9h. p.m. of the 18th.

First Quarter occurs at 56 minutes past 4 on the morning of the 2nd.  
Full Moon " 53 " 9 on the evening of the 9th.  
Last Quarter " 47 " 9 on the morning of the 17th.  
New Moon " 40 " 9 on the morning of the 25th.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.—Aug. 17, A Tauri,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  magnitude, disappears at 11h. 26m. p.m. 88 deg. from vertex; reappears 18m. past midnight, 219 deg. from vertex.

MERCURY is situated in the constellation of Gemini at the beginning and in that of Leo at the end of the month. It is not favourably placed for observation during August. It rises at 2h. 45m. a.m. at the beginning of the month, and at 6h. 10m. a.m. on Aug. 31. It is at perihelion at 6h. 8m. a.m. of the 7th; is in superior conjunction to the Sun at 9h. 32m. a.m. of the 19th; and is 7 deg. north of the Moon at 3h. 34m. a.m. of the 26th.

VENUS is situated in the constellation of Gemini at the beginning; and in that of Cancer at the end of the month. It continues to be the morning star, but has greatly increased in lustre since April. It rises at 1h. 30m. at the beginning and at 2h. 30m. at the end of the month, setting shortly after 6h. at both times. It is to the north of the moon at 3h. 25m. a.m. of the 23rd.



PATH OF MARS DURING THE YEAR 1862.

MARS remains in the constellation of Pisces throughout the month. It rises at 10h. 3m. on Aug. 1, and at 8h. 15m. p.m. on Aug. 31. It is in perihelion at 10h. 26m. p.m. of the 4th, and about 10 deg. south of the Moon at 3h. 27m. p.m. of the 14th.

JUPITER may now be said to have become invisible, and will remain so until the end of October, when it will be perceived in the morning in the east. It sets at 9h. 22m. p.m. on Aug. 1, and at 7h. 35m. p.m. on Aug. 31. It is again quite close to Beta Virginis on the night of Aug. 5, being nearly in the same position with respect to that star as it was on Jan. 30, and as represented in the diagram given in that month. It is 7 deg. north of the Moon at 5h. 33m. p.m. of the 27th. It remains in the constellation of Virgo during this month.

SATURN is in the constellation of Leo at the beginning and in that of Virgo at the end of the month. It is now, however, almost invisible to the naked eye during the evenings, setting at 9h. 10m. p.m. on Aug. 1, and at 7h. 27m. p.m. on Aug. 31. At 4h. a.m. of the 13th the ring again reappears and its northern surface is visible, and remains so during the remainder of the year. At 5h. 12m. a.m. of the 27th the planet Saturn is 8 deg. north of the Moon.

URANUS rises at 21m. after midnight on Aug. 1, and at 10h. 23m. p.m. of Aug. 31. It is still in the constellation of Taurus. It is close to the Moon at 2h. 33m. p.m. of the 19th.

## SEPTEMBER.

THE SUN is north of the Equator and in the sign of Virgo until 7h. 28m. a.m. of the 23rd, when it passes into that of Libra, south of the Equator, and the autumn quarter commences.

THE MOON is 10 deg. north of Mars at 3h. 45m. a.m. of the 11th; is 7 deg. south of Venus at noon of the 22nd; is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  deg. south of Saturn at 7h. 10m. p.m. of the 23rd; is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  deg. south of Jupiter at 11h. 15m. a.m. of the 24th;

and is 2 deg. south of Mercury at 6h. 49m. p.m. of the 25th. It is at its least distance from the Earth at 3h. p.m. of the 2nd, and 5h. p.m. of the 27th, and at its greatest distance at 4h. p.m. of the 15th.

First Quarter occurs at 18 minutes past 10 on the morning of the 1st.  
Full Moon " 57 " 7 on the morning of the 8th.  
Last Quarter " 22 " 4 on the morning of the 16th.  
New Moon " 58 " 8 on the evening of the 23rd.  
First Quarter " 10 " 4 on the evening of the 30th.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.—Sept. 2, 4 Sagittarii, 5th magnitude, disappears at 6h. 33m. p.m.; reappears at 7h. 48m.; angles from vertex 103 deg. and 272 deg. respectively. Sept. 3, Omicron Sagittarii, 4th magnitude, disapp. at 8h. 28m.; reapp. at 9h. 41m. p.m.; angles 98 deg. and 313 deg. respectively. Sept. 3, Pi Sagittarii, 3rd magnitude, disapp. at 11h. 46m. p.m., reapp. at 12h. 5m. p.m.; angles 212 deg. and 248 deg. respectively. Sept. 7, Kappa Aquarii, disapp. at 5h. 14m. p.m.; reapp. at 5h. 55m. p.m.; angles 115 and 210 deg. respectively.

MERCURY is situated in the constellation of Leo at the beginning and in that of Virgo at the end of the month. It is 1 deg. 23m. south of Saturn at 9h. 8m. p.m. of the 3rd, and is 1 deg. 8m. south of Jupiter at 10h. 10m. a.m. of the 9th. It is at its greatest distance from the Sun at 5h. 45m. a.m. of the 20th; is close to Spica Virginis at 7h. 2m. p.m. of the 22nd; and is 2 deg. 5 min. south of the Moon at 6h. 49m. p.m. of the 25th. It is well seen at the end of the month.

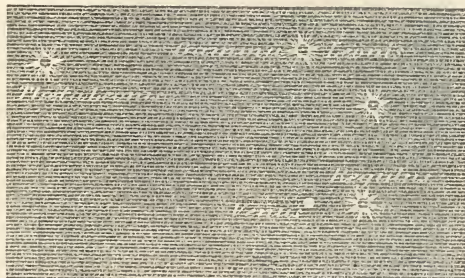
VENUS is situated in the constellation of Cancer at the beginning and in that of Leo at the end of the month. It continues to be the morning star throughout September, rising at forty minutes past 2 at the beginning and at a quarter past 4 at the end of the month. Its disc is now nearly quite



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1862.

round, and remains so to the end of the year. At 2h. 46m. p.m. of the 14th it is in conjunction in declination with Regulus (Alpha Leonis), when it is 7m. (of time) east of that star. It is in perihelion at 1h. p.m. of the 21st, and is 6 deg. north of the Moon at noon of the 22nd.

MARS remains in the constellation of Pisces throughout this month. It rises at sixteen minutes past 8 on Sept. 1 and a few minutes after 6 on Sept. 30, and is visible during the night. It arrives at its stationary point at 0h. 30m. p.m. of Sept. 2, and is about 10 deg. south of the Moon at 3h. 45m. a.m. of the 11th.



CONJUNCTION OF VENUS AND REGULUS, SEPTEMBER 14, 2H. 46M. P.M.

JUPITER is in the constellation of Virgo during this month. It rises at 7h. 20m. a.m. on Sept. 1, setting at 7h. 31m. p.m.; and rises at 6h. 2m. a.m. on the 30th, setting at 5h. 46m. p.m. It will not be seen, therefore, during the evenings or nights. It is 1 deg. 8 min. north of Mercury at 10h. 10m. a.m. of the 9th, and is 6 deg. north of the Moon at 11h. 15m. a.m. of the 24th.

SATURN is now invisible to the unaided sight. It is in the constellation of Virgo throughout the month. It sets at 7h. 23m. p.m. on Sept. 1, and at 5h. 32m. p.m. of the 30th; but at the latter date rises about an hour before the Sun. On the 3rd it is 1 deg. 23m. north of Mercury at 9h. 8m. p.m.; on the 19th, at 3h. 17m. a.m., it is in conjunction with the Sun; and at 7h. 10m. p.m. of the 23rd it is 7 deg. 35m. north of the Moon.

URANUS is still in the constellation of Taurus. It rises at 10h. 19m. p.m. on Sept. 1, and at 8h. 26m. p.m. on Sept. 30. It arrives in quadrature with the Sun at 6h. 43m. p.m. of the 13th, and is at its stationary point at noon of the 23rd. It is close to the Moon at 11h. 39m. p.m. of the 15th.

## OCTOBER.

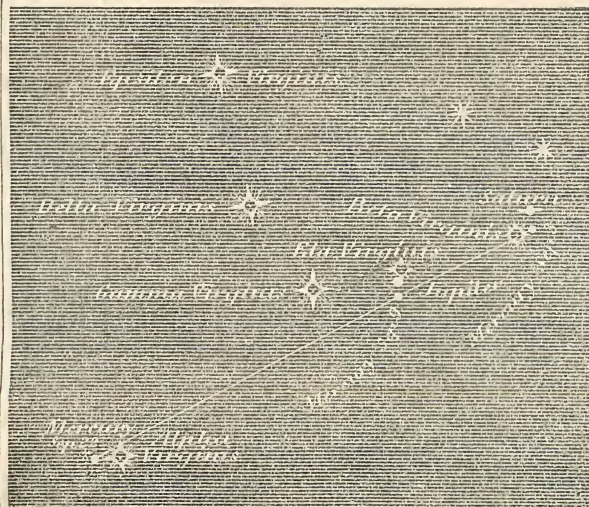
THE SUN is south of the Equator during the month, and remains in the sign of Libra until 3h. 46m. p.m. of the 23rd, when it passes into that of Scorpio.

The MOON is 9 deg. north of Mars at 10h. 41m. p.m. of the 7th; is 20 min. to the south of Uranus at 7h. 21m. p.m. of the 13th; is 7½ deg. south of Saturn at 10h. 45m. a.m. of the 21st; is 6 deg. south of Jupiter at 6h. 53m. a.m. of the 22nd; is 6 deg. south of Venus at 2h. 9m. p.m. of the 22nd; is 1½ deg. south of Mercury at 10h. 17m. p.m. of the 23rd. It is at its greatest distance from the Earth at noon of the 13th, and at its least distance at 8h. a.m. of the 25th.

Full Moon occurs at 46 minutes past 8 on the evening of the 7th.  
Last Quarter " 42 " 11 on the evening of the 15th.  
New Moon " 37 " 7 on the morning of the 23rd.  
First Quarter " 44 " 11 on the evening of the 29th.

OCCULTATIONS OF THE STARS BY THE MOON.—Oct. 6, Kappa Piscium, 4½ magnitude, disappears at 2h. 45m. a.m.; reappears at 3h. 34m.; angles from vertex, 116 deg. and 7 deg. respectively. Oct. 12, Kappa Tauri, 5½ magnitude, disapp. at 1h. 33m. a.m.; reapp. at 2h. 54m. a.m.; angles from vertex, 88 deg. and 265 deg. respectively.

MERCURY is situated in the constellation of Virgo at the beginning, and remains in that part of the heavens throughout, the month of October. It is

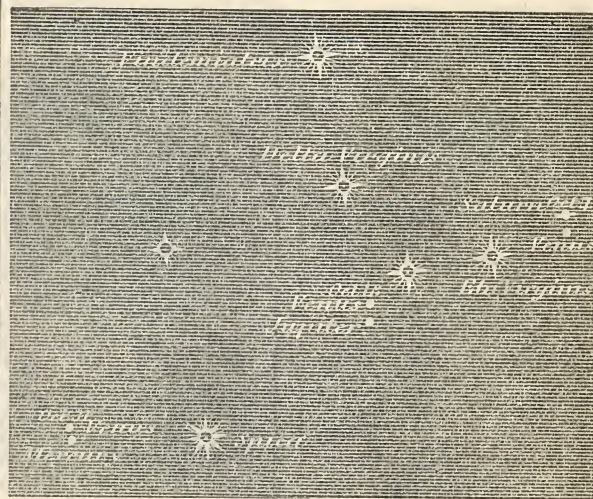


CONJUNCTIONS OF MERCURY WITH SATURN, JUPITER, AND ALPHA VIRGINIS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1862.

most favourably situated for observation at the beginning of the month. It arrives at its greatest easterly elongation at 11h. 38m. a.m. of the 3rd; is stationary at 1h. 45m. a.m. of the 16th; is 1 deg. 24 min. north of the Moon at 10h. 17m. p.m. of the 23rd; is in inferior conjunction with the Sun at 11h. 16m.

a.m. of the 27th; and is 32 min. south of Venus at 53m. past midnight of the 31st. It rises at 8h. 35m. a.m. at the beginning, and at 5h. 56m. a.m. on Oct. 31.

VENUS is situated in the constellation of Leo at the beginning and in that of Virgo at the end of the month. It continues to be the morning star, rising



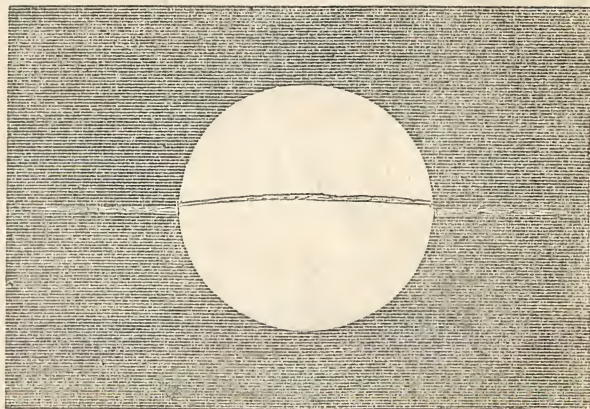
CONJUNCTIONS OF VENUS WITH SATURN, JUPITER, AND MERCURY DURING OCTOBER, 1862.

at 4h. 15m. at the beginning and a few minutes before 6 at the end of the month; but has, of course, become very small and faint. At 11h. 43m. p.m. of the 7th it is 36 min. south of Saturn; at 7h. 29m. a.m. of the 18th it will be seen 23 min. north of Jupiter; it is 6 deg. north of the Moon at 2h. 9m. p.m. of the 22nd, and is half a degree north of Mercury shortly after midnight of the 31st. (See Diagram.)

MARS continues in the constellation of Pisces throughout this month, rising at 6h. 7m. p.m. on Oct. 1, and at 3.41m. p.m. on Oct. 31. It is visible throughout the night at the beginning of the month, but sets at 4h. a.m. at the end of October. It is now a very brilliant object, arriving in opposition at 20m. after midnight on the 5th. The relative sizes of its disc, as visible in a telescope, is given in the accompanying diagram, from which it will be seen that it is most favourably situated for observation in the months of August, September, October, and November. It is about 9 deg. south of the Moon at 10h. 41m. p.m. of the 7th.

JUPITER arrives in conjunction with the Sun at 6h. 51m. a.m. of Oct. 1, and is therefore invisible to the naked eye. It will, however, emerge from the twilight and rays of the Sun towards the end of the month, when it will be seen rising almost due east. On Oct. 1 it rises at 5h. 58m. a.m., and on Oct. 31 at 4h. 38m. a.m., setting at the former time at 5h. 42m. p.m., and at the latter at 3h. 56m. p.m. It is 6 deg. north of the Moon at 6h. 53m. a.m. of the 22nd. It remains in the constellation of Virgo throughout the month.

SATURN remains in the constellation of Virgo throughout the month. It rises at 4h. 53m. a.m. on Oct. 1, and at 3h. 16m. on Oct. 31, setting before the Sun at both times. On Oct. 7, at 11h. 43m. p.m., it is 36 min. north of Venus; and at 10h. 45m. a.m. of the 21st it is 7½ deg. north of the Moon.



SATURN ON NOVEMBER 22, 1848, AS SEEN BY MR. BOND  
(The illuminated plane of the ring being turned away from the Earth at the time).

URANUS is now visible throughout the night, rising at 8h. 22m. p.m. of Oct. 1 and at 6h. 22m. p.m. of Oct. 31. It is still in the constellation of Taurus. It is close to the Moon at 7h. 21m. a.m. of the 15th.

## NOVEMBER.

THE SUN is south of the Equator throughout this month, and remains in the sign of Scorpio until 0h. 29m. p.m. of the 22nd, when it passes into that of Sagittarius. An Eclipse of the Sun takes place on Nov. 21, which is invisible in England.

(Continued on page 51.)





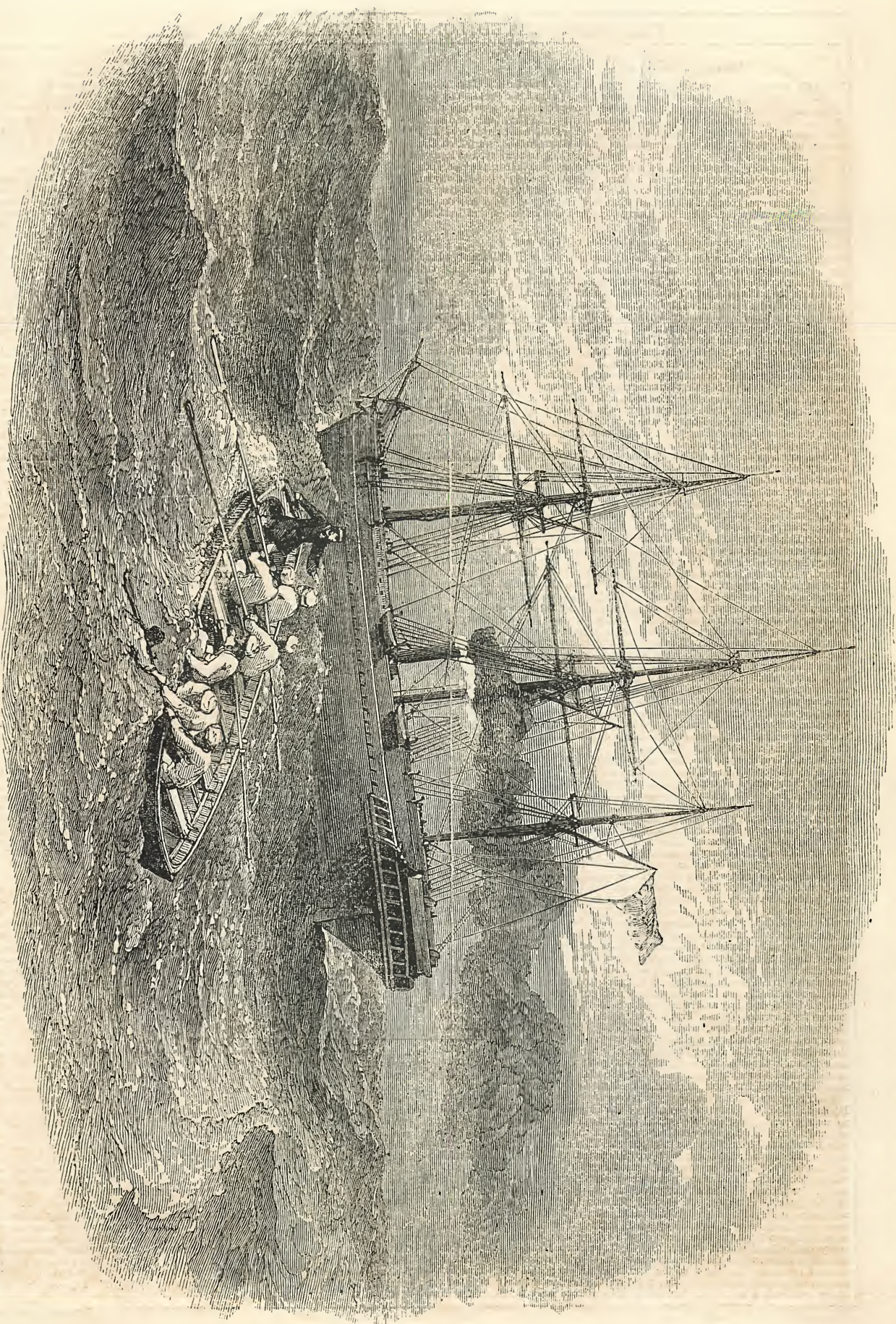
THRASHING.

D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN.				MOON.			HIGH WATER AT			
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Aftern.	Pets.	Age	London Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.	Morn.	Aftern.
1 W	Cambridge Michael. T. com.	6 25 37	2 34	11 25	8	7 3	7 41	4 19	5 1			
2 Th	Battle of Volturno, 1860	6 35 35	3 5	Morn.	9	8 23	9 10	5 48	6 33			
3 F	Fall of Limerick, 1691	6 55 33	3 30	0 43	10	9 55	10 38	7 16	7 55			
4 S	Sir John Ronnie died, 1821	6 75 30	3 51	2 1	11	11 17	11 49	8 27	8 56			
5 S	16TH S. AFT. TRIN.	6 95 28	4 11	3 21	12	—	0 18	9 19	9 40			
6 M	Peace with America, 1783	6 105 26	4 31	4 33	13	0 41	1 20	10 1	10 22			
7 Tu	Day breaks 4h. 19m.	6 125 23	4 50	5 45	14	1 23	1 44	10 41	11 0			
8 W	Earthquake at Dublin, 1691	6 135 21	5 12	6 57	15	2 3	2 22	11 16	11 32			
9 Th	Episcopacy abolished, 1646	6 155 19	5 36	8 9	16	2 38	2 54	11 50	—			
10 F	Oxford Michael. Term com.	6 175 17	6 5	9 16	17	3 12	3 28	0 6	0 23			
1 S	Twilight ends 7h. 7m.	6 185 14	6 42	10 19	18	3 45	4 1	0 39	0 55			
2 S	17TH S. AFT. TRIN.	6 205 12	7 25	11 17	19	4 17	4 34	1 12	1 29			
3 M	Nap. I. lands at St. Hel. 1815	6 225 10	8 16	Aftern.	20	4 51	5 8	1 46	2 4			
4 Tu	Battle of Hastings, 1066	6 245 8	9 13	0 49	21	5 26	5 46	2 24	2 45			
5 W	Battle of Leipzig, 1813	6 265 6	10 16	1 24	22	6 7	6 30	3 8	3 36			
6 Th	Tower of London seized by citizens, 1323	6 275 4	11 22	1 52	23	6 58	7 29	4 7	4 45			
7 F	Dunkirk sold, 1662	6 295 2	Morn.	2 16	24	8 7	8 47	5 25	6 5			
8 S	St. Luke	6 304 59	0 33	2 37	25	9 27	10 5	6 43	7 20			
9 S	18TH S. AFT. TRIN.	6 324 57	1 44	2 57	26	10 42	11 16	7 54	8 24			
10 M	Battle of Navarino, 1827	6 344 55	2 58	3 16	27	11 46	—	8 47	9 8			
11 Tu	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805	6 364 53	4 15	3 38	28	0 9	0 30	9 28	9 49			
12 W	Day breaks 4h. 41m.	6 374 51	5 35	4 1	29	0 50	1 11	10 9	10 28			
13 Th	Irish Rebellion, 1641	6 394 49	6 57	4 29	30	1 31	1 50	10 47	11 8			
14 F	Twilight ends 6h. 41m.	6 414 47	8 20	5 6	1	2 9	2 30	11 29	11 50			
15 S	Battle of Balaklava, 1854	6 434 45	9 41	5 52	2	2 51	3 12	—	0 11			
16 S	19TH S. AFT. TRIN.	6 444 43	10 51	6 49	3	3 33	3 55	0 33	0 56			
17 M	Battle of Newbury, 1644	6 464 41	11 49	8 0	4	4 18	4 42	1 26	1 24			
18 Tu	Alfred the Great died, 900	6 484 39	Aftern.	9 16	5	5 6	5 31	2 9	2 36			
19 W	Hare-hunting begins	6 504 37	1 8	10 33	6	5 58	6 28	3 6	3 36			
20 Th	Day breaks 4h. 55m.	6 514 35	1 35	11 52	7	6 58	7 32	4 10	4 48			
21 F	Earl of Dundonald d., 1860	6 534 33	1 57	Morn.	8	8 10	8 52	5 30	6 10			





PICKING UP A MAN OVERBOARD FROM THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S SHIP CAVDIA WHIST ON HER PASSAGE FROM CALCUTTA ACROSS THE RED SEA.





## SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

SUMMER now sits with her head resting on her hand under the fast-fading leaves that embower her, and as she watches them fade at her feet one by one feels that her time has come, and that she must soon die. She sees the dark green curtains that she hung up to shelter the birds while they built and sung rent and falling, letting in patches of light, where all before was cool and shaded, and revealing the empty nests—deserted tenements—from which the sweet singers have fled. She no longer hears the lark in the sky, and knows that it sits *grieving* somewhere, hiding itself; no cuckoo calls from the tree, and, as for the silver-voiced nightingale, he has deserted her, and gone away in search of some other Summerover the sea. The robin and wren sit looking at her with little eyes rounded with wonder, marvelling why she does not depart when the hawthorn berries are beginning to redden and the sloes and bullaces to blacken in the

Bare ruined choirs where late the sweet birds sang.

When Summer looked up and saw the tall hayricks rising like altars on which her feathered grasses and fragrant flowers had been sacrificed, and beheld the bulky stacks where the golden harvest was garnered, and thought of the provisions she had made for all that would be left behind, she became reconciled to her departure, as she felt that she had not left a duty unfulfilled. She knew that her sweet sister Spring would do all she could for her to make her return pleasant when she again woke from her long sleep, and wished that she could do the same for Spring, instead of leaving her to come all alone through the cold and naked domains of Winter. So Summer laid down and died, and Autumn, sighing as he stood over her grave, covered it with leaves whose colours were as beautiful as his own choicest flowers. But there is an immortality in everything that Summer has once touched: even the seeds that blow off her faded flowers only arise to look round for a new bed to lie in, and wheresoever they fall there will spring up a new generation of blossoms. Time may mow them down, and bury them for ages in the earth, and they will spring up in the same place in other years and look as fresh and beautiful as when they first shook their bells in the morning light.

Days are now shorter and nights longer, and, though there are times when the sky looks more blue and beautiful than ever it did while bending over the sweet violets of spring, yet the giant Wind is ever coming by fits and starts, as if to show that he is on the watch, and sending up whole hosts of leaves flying before him like a routed army; he makes the woods roar again with the blast of his loud bugle, as if to warn us that we are drawing nearer to those dark gates which will soon close upon the year. We see the leaves dashed with crimson like the hectic flush on the cheek of the declining maiden, too beautiful to last long, and we know that the branches will soon be bare and the foliage lie withering on the graves where the summer flowers are already buried. In the fields that echoed back the sound of human voices, and were filled with busy figures, silence now reigns. We no longer meet the milkmaid with the pail poised on her head and her skirt drawn through her pocket-hole to keep it from dragging in the dewy grass, nor hear her voice chanting some old ditty between the hedgerows. The flocks we meet in our evening walks go by breathing reluctantly to the fold, for the nights are growing too cold and damp to leave them afield. The bees seem to fly along wearily, as if wondering how much further he will have to go before he reaches the next flower, for he no longer finds so many resting-places, where honey was plentiful, as he did a few weeks ago. The redbreasted robin, scarcely seen amid the flame-coloured leaves, alone pipes a low ditty to the bee as it passes, as if to say, "Never mind, I am still here." The swallows have become restless and uneasy, some of them appearing like anxious parents who are about to embark, yet cannot get all their family together, so are compelled to linger by the waterside, and soild the scouts who keep coming in without bringing with them the remainder of the passengers.

After a warm summer swallows leave earlier than when the season is cold, which is, no doubt, caused through insect food having been more plentiful, making their young ones stronger and sooner able to undertake the long journey which lies before them than they could have done had it been a backward summer. No doubt the state of the weather operates in the same way on their return, and that they arrive here earlier or later as the season is backward or forward at the point whence they start, for they can know nothing at all of the state of the weather here until their arrival.

Now the thatcher is busy at work, if the farmer has been so fortunate as to save straw enough out of his last year's harvest; if not, thrashing must commence at once, for it will not do to leave cornstacks exposed to the weather without a covering. The sheaves had better be left in the fields than carted away and pressed together for the rain and damp to get at them, as they would dry in the shocks if they got wet in the field. No farmer leaves a stack unthatched a day longer than he can help after the sheaves have once settled down; and an unthatched stack has a slovenly look in a rickyard, and not a very tidy one when finished, if a slovenly thatcher has been employed, who often leaves the stack as if a thousand rats had been gnawing it. The good thatcher leaves his work as smooth and finished as a well-built house, shaving off every loose straw with an old scythe, and giving it such a pretty, neat look, with its yellow sloping roof, that, were it hollow and not so big, you would like to carry it off, and, having a doorway and window made to fit, place it at the end of your garden for a summer-house. Farmers are more careful of their straw now than they were in former years, when it used to be pitched out of the barn into the strawyard by cartloads at a time, to the great delight of the pigs that buried themselves under it, and went to sleep after having eaten all they could. Pigs have no such times of it now, and it is a good thing they cannot be made to understand how sumptuously those pigs that saw "the light of other days" fared, or they might revolt, and strike against making bacon.

Their remote ancestors had many privileges which they can never enjoy; for Doomsday Book is filled with accounts of the large freeholds they were entitled to roam over, as all who lived on the borders of the forests had the privilege of turning in their hogs to eat the "mast," as the acorn and beech nuts were called, which fell from the trees in autumn. This custom still exists in a few remote places which have not yet been disforested. Hogs were not then kept only for bacon, for the boars were hunted even by kings, and preserved by "most biting laws," and many a noble horse has been ripped up by his terrible tusks; for he was the most dangerous animal that was hunted in our old English forests. A law was passed by William the Conqueror that any one, not having a Royal license to hunt, found guilty of killing a wild boar within forest boundaries should have his eyes torn out; and it was difficult to tell what were the forest boundaries in those days, as they were only marked by some hoary oak, pile of stones, a mill, gravel-pit, or such like objects, that often laid miles apart, while the distance between each landmark could either be claimed as forest land or not, for a mile in or out; and vindictive forest-keepers often persecuted those who lived on the borders of this disputed territory, even when they were innocent. There were wild boars in the New

Forest in the time of Charles I.; and, according to Manwood's "Forest Laws," these cruel enactments were in force up to the reign of Elizabeth.

The plan pursued in the present day of feeding swine in the forests is—as many as can be collected from the neighbouring farmers are placed under the care of a swineherd, who drives them into the forest and looks after them while there, taking care, at least once a day, that they have plenty of water; and when this is found he tries to keep them near to it all night, so that they may drink their fill again before setting out in search of the mast, which makes them hot and thirsty, but is very fattening. A shilling a head was the price formerly paid for swine turned into the forest, and attended upon during the season of autumn. The Rev. J. G. Wood, in his "Illustrated Natural History," says:—"I have seen pigs sucking cows while lying down in a farmyard, nor did the cows attempt to hinder the pigs from sucking." Farmers will do well to keep a sharp look out after these new milkers. As pigs will eat almost everything that is given them, we need only say that the best method of fattening them is to give them plenty of food and keep them clean. Good food is produced from meal, mangold, and swedes. The roots should be boiled or steamed, and when boiled the meal stirred well in before emptied into the troughs. If the roots are steamed they should be reduced to a pulp, and well mixed with the meal as they are emptied into the cooling-trough. If bran is added it should be well mashed first in boiling water. In our younger days barley-meal, boiled potatoes, and a few beans to create thirst, was considered the finest food for fattening pigs; and there is no improvement in the bacon since artificial food has been used. There was a sweet, wholesome, country smell about the troughs in those days.

Though Autumn has but few flowers to wreath around his brow, and his violets, which flower late, are scentless, yet he is crowned with berries as beautiful to look at as the costliest stones that were ever set in gold or silver. The woody nightshade, with its deep purple petals and rich golden anthers, bears berries of the deepest scarlet, not unlike the red garden currants; while those of the woodbine are of the same rich hue. Both the leaves and berries of the gaulther-rose shine like a fire in autumn, while those of the wayfaring tree are also red before fully ripe, when they turn black. The spindle-tree, though attracting but little attention in summer, makes a splendid show in autumn, when the seedvessels are as beautiful in colour as our choicest roses, causing the tree to appear as if covered with bloom, when the capsules separate like the petals of a flower. The bird-cherry, with its rich bunches of fruit, is another beautiful shrub, which are first green, change to red, then to the dark purple (almost black) of the grape, and are nearly as luscious to look at; nor is there any harm in the tempting fruit if eaten moderately. The dogwood, or wild cornel, bears a dark purple berry, while the branches are of a deep red colour, which, together with the foliage before it wholly decays, makes a rich picture of mingled gold, green, crimson, and purple, unlike almost any other shrub that grows. It is called in some places the fairy-tree, though it is but a shrub. The privet, with its great bunches of black berries, make a grand show at this season of the year, and retain their rounded fullness long after the hips and haws are withered, thus affording food for birds when there is little else on the hedges. But the most curious of all berry-bearing plants is the butcher's broom, as both the flower and berries grow out of the very middle of the leaves. The fruit, too, is almost the size of cherries, and make a beautiful show in winter, and we wonder, as the plant is an evergreen, that it is not more used in our shrubberies. For a Christmas decoration it is more beautiful than holly, and remains longer green.

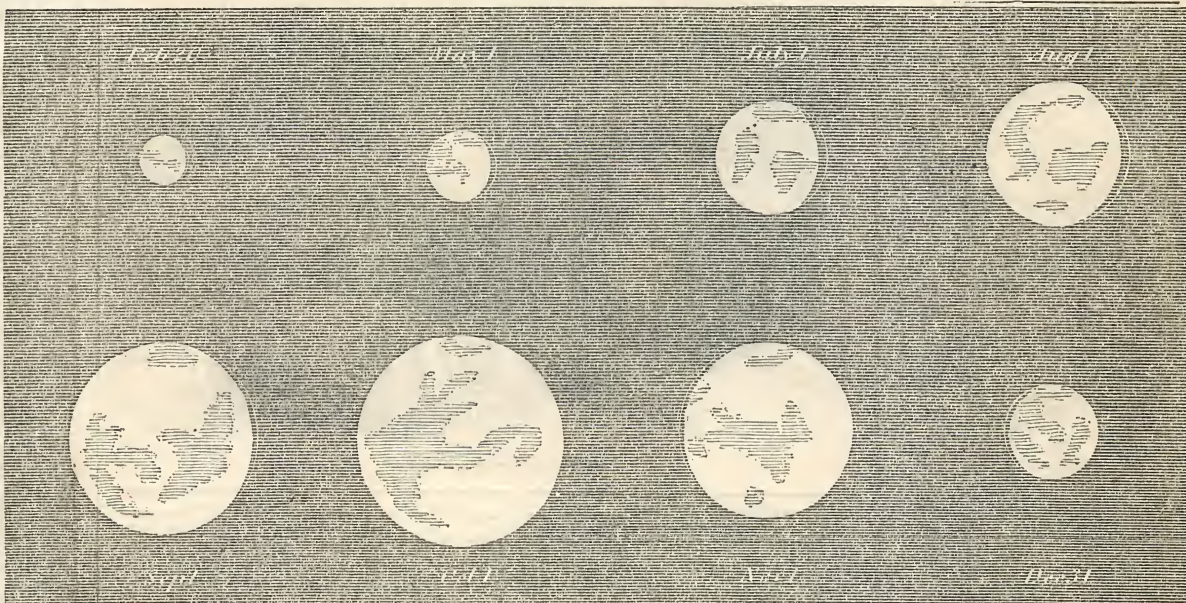
But chief of all is that old English fruit, the wild blackberry, which the cottage children gather to make pies and puddings, eating all the time they are out, and smearing their pretty faces with the juice. There must have been a time when these and a few other wild berries, with sloes, bullaces, and crabs, were about the only fruit that grew in our island; for we never can fancy England was without its trailing wilds of brambleberries. What pretty, out-of-door pictures have we seen of children blackberrying, with their torn frocks, battered bonnets and hats, and healthy, rosy cheeks—sturdy little things, with their long hair hanging over their faces, through which their bright eyes peeped out as if from under a veil! The bramble-rose is also a beautiful flower, nearly the last that blows, for we find fruit and bloom hanging together. The petals are like satin, nor do we know anything beside that bears such a large quantity of fruit. We have seen whole hedges covered with blackberries, both green, red, and ripe, so close together that scarcely a leaf anywhere was visible. Blackberries also bring to mind the good and godly old ballad of "The Brides in the Wood." The dewberry bramble is difficult to distinguish from the blackberry when ripe, but when in flower the difference is easily perceived, as the bloom has the same rich blush as the wild rose which makes our lanes and hedges so very beautiful at the close of spring. If the berry is held in a favourable light, it will be seen to have a rich bloom on it like a plum. The dimples or divisions of the berry are also larger and not so numerous as those of the common brambleberry. On heaths and moors in the lake districts is found the mountain bramble or cloudberry, seldom more than a foot high. The fruit is a beautiful orange colour when ripe, and is considered a most agreeable acid. Like the wild raspberry, the stone brambleberry is red, and as acid as the mountain brambleberry. As for the wild raspberry, it grows almost everywhere; and our old country wives say the cultivated fruit, which is derived from the wild stock, is not to be compared with it as a preserve. From the wild strawberry the one in our gardens has also been obtained, though now grown ten times the size of the original. The bilberry is a beautiful little shrub when covered with its rosy, waxlike flowers. On the berries there is also a rich purple bloom, like that on grapes; and they do say that those who have eaten them with cream are never again heard to extol strawberries. Birds are fond of this berry, and epicures say that game fed on it has a richness that nothing else resembles, so exquisite is the flavour. Who that has been where it grows does not remember the little cranberry, the very fairy of shrubs, bearing fruit though it only stood three or four inches high, as if purposely grown for Titania and Oberon to reach without climbing? We cannot fancy that those now sold at the shops have either the same appearance or flavour as the cranberries we ate in our boyish days. Is the art of preserving lost? or, in this money-loving age, is the cranberry sacrificed for the sake of cheapness, putting anything with it that will make it keep? A shop jam, pickles, and preserves we carefully avoid. They have neither a wholesome look nor taste, unless purchased at some little shop in the country, where the old woman will tell you all about how she prepared them and how little profit she gets. But such as is made by the great wholesale manufacturers, where they shoot into the copper fruit by the cartload, and boil down the hoghead that contains the treacle—hoops, dirt, and all—we carefully eschew by passing the tart and waiting for the cheese. The whortleberry is the last on our autumn list, and beautiful it is to look upon before fully ripe. It has on the sunny side a bloom like the peach: this goes off when the berries are thoroughly ripe, for then they are scarlet. They are eaten with game that is "very high." Pigs also are fond of them.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1862.

The MOON is 7 deg. north of Mars at 6h. 39m. p.m. of the 3rd; is quite close, but a little to the south, of Uranus at 1h. 12m. p.m. of the 9th; is 8 deg. south of Saturn at 2h. 9m. a.m. of the 18th; is 6 deg. south of Jupiter at 2h. 53m. a.m. of the 19th; is 5 deg. south of Mercury at 3h. 33m. p.m. of the 20th; is 2½ deg. south of Venus at 11h. 16m. a.m. of the 21st; and is ½ deg. north of Mars at 6h. 30m. a.m. of Dec. 1. It is at its greatest distance from the Earth at 5h. a.m. of the 10th, and at its least distance at 3h. p.m. of the 22nd.

Full Moon occurs at 49 minutes past noon of the 6th.  
 Last Quarter " 11 " 6 on the evening of the 14th.  
 New Moon " 15 " 6 on the evening of the 21st.  
 First Quarter " 2 " 10 on the morning of the 28th.  
 OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.—Nov. 6, Delta Arctis, 4½ magnitude, disappears at 10h. 6m. p.m.; reappears at 11h. 22m. p.m.; angles from vertex, 64 deg. and 294 deg. respectively.



RELATIVE DIMENSIONS OF MARS DURING THE YEAR 1862.

MERCURY is situated in the constellation of Virgo at the beginning and in that of Libra at the end of the month. It is at its shortest distance from the sun at 5h. 23m. a.m. of the 3rd; is stationary on the morning of the 5th; is at its greatest westerly elongation at 2h. 9m. p.m. of the 12th; and is 5 deg. north of the Moon at 3h. 33m. p.m. of the 20th. It rises before the Sun—viz., at 5h. 52m. a.m.—on Nov. 1, and at 6h. 33m. a.m. on Nov. 30. It is rather favourably situated for observation at the beginning of the month.

VENUS is situated in the constellation of Virgo at the beginning and in that of Scorpio and Ophiuchus at the end of the month. It continues to be the morning star throughout the month, rising a few minutes before 6 at the beginning and a quarter of an hour before sunrise at the end of the month. It is a little to the north of the Moon at 11h. 16m. a.m. of the 21st.

MARS continues in the constellation of Pisces throughout this month, and is a very conspicuous object in that part of the heavens. It is visible throughout the evening, setting at 4h. a.m. at the beginning and at 2h. 30m. a.m. at the end of the month. It rises at 3h. 37m. p.m. on Nov. 1, and at 1h. 40m. p.m. of Nov. 30. It is about 7 deg. south of the Moon at 6h. 39m. p.m. of the 3rd; arrives at its stationary point at 4h. 16m. p.m. of the 7th; and is again 5 deg. south of the Moon at 6h. 30m. a.m. of Dec. 1.

JUPITER remains in the constellation of Virgo throughout the month. It rises at 4h. 34m. a.m. on Nov. 1, and at 3h. 13m. a.m. on Nov. 30. It is 6 deg. north of the Moon at 2h. 53m. a.m. of the 19th.

SATURN remains in the constellation of Virgo throughout the month, and is now visible in the early morning. It rises at 3h. 12m. a.m. on Nov. 1, and at 1h. 32m. a.m. on Nov. 30. It is about 8 deg. north of the Moon at 2h. 9m. a.m. of the 18th. The plane of the ring is now well seen. During the time the illuminated side is turned away from us, some faint traces of it may even then be seen, as shown by the accompanying Illustration by Mr. Bond. This occurred this year during the months of May, June, July, and August.

URANUS is visible throughout the night. It rises at 6h. 18m. p.m. of Nov. 1, and at 4h. 13m. p.m. of Nov. 30. It continues in the constellation of Taurus throughout the month. It is close to the Moon at 1h. 12m. p.m. of the 9th.

ECLIPSE OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—Third satellite, Nov. 25, 5h. 55m. a.m., disappearance.

## DECEMBER.

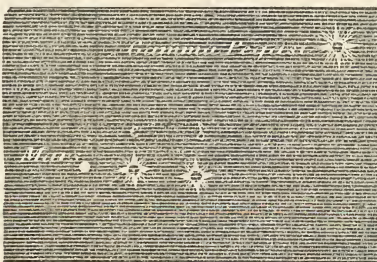
THE SUN is south of the Equator this month, and remains in the sign of Sagittarius until 1h. 20m. a.m. of Dec. 22, when it passes into that of Capricornus, and the winter quarter commences.

The MOON is eclipsed on Dec. 5, and the phenomenon will be partly visible at London. Uranus is 20 min. north of the Moon at 5h. 34m. p.m. of Dec. 6. On Dec. 15, at 4h. 53m. p.m., the Moon is 8 deg. south of Saturn; is 6 deg. south of Jupiter at 8h. 49m. p.m. of the 16th; 2½ deg. north of Mercury at 3h. 20m. a.m. of the 21st; 2 deg. north of Venus at 9h. 22m. a.m. of the 21st, and 4 deg. north of Mars at 7h. 59m. a.m. of the 29th. It is at its greatest distance from the Earth at 2h. p.m. of the 7th, and at its least distance at 4h. a.m. of the 21st.

Full Moon occurs at 38 minutes past 7 on the morning of the 6th.  
 Last Quarter " 33 " 10 on the morning of the 14th.  
 New Moon " 4 " 5 on the morning of the 21st.  
 First Quarter " 44 " 11 on the evening of the 27th.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.—Dec. 10, Alpha Cancri, 4th magnitude, disappears at 3h. 55m. a.m.; reappears at 5h. 6m. a.m.; angles from vertex, 40 deg. and 292 deg. respectively. Dec. 23, Tau (2) Capricorni, 5th magnitude, disapp. at 4h. 48m. p.m.; reapp. at 5h. 52m.; angles from vertex, 137 deg. and 325 deg. respectively.

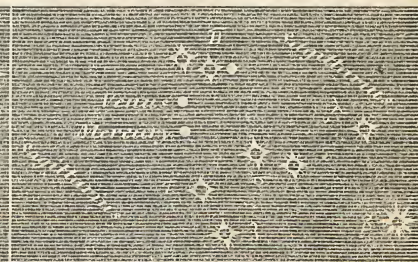
MERCURY is situated in the constellation of Libra at the beginning and in that of Sagittarius at the end of the month. It is not favourably situated for



CONJUNCTION OF MARS AND EPSILON PISCUM, DEC. 19, 8h. 17m. a.m.



CONJUNCTION OF SATURN AND ETA VIRGINIS, DEC. 21, NOON.



CONJUNCTION OF MERCURY AND VENUS, DEC. 20, 7h. p.m.

observation during December, being low down and near the Sun. It is at its greatest distance from the Sun at 5h. a.m. of the 17th; is 2 deg. 31 min. south of the Moon at 3h. 20m. a.m. of the 21st; is in superior conjunction with the Sun at 9h. 13m. p.m. of the 22nd; and is 1 deg. 12 min. south of Venus at 7h. p.m. of the 30th. It rises at 6h. 38m. a.m. of the 1st, and at 4h. 11m. p.m. of the 31st.

VENUS is situated in the constellation of Ophiuchus at the beginning and

in that of Sagittarius at the end of the month. It is very unfavourably situated for observation during this month, and altogether invisible to the naked eye. It rises a few minutes before the Sun at the beginning of the month, and shortly after it at the end, setting nearly about the same time. It is in superior conjunction to the Sun at 9h. 16m. p.m. of the 10th; is a little to the south of the Moon at 9h. 22m. a.m. of the 21st; and is 1 deg. 12 min. north of Mercury at 7h. p.m. of the 30th.

(Continued on page 54.)





PREPARING FOR CHRISTMAS

D.	OF	W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN.			MOON.			HIGH WATER AT			
				Rises.	Sets.	Ag.	Rises.	Sets.	Ag.	London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.	
				H. M.	H. M.		Morn.	Aftern.	Dys.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.
1	S		<i>All Saints</i>	6 55	4 32	2 15	1 7	9	9 32	10 11	6 49	7 26	
2	S		20TH S. AFT. TRIN.	6 57	4 30	2 35	2 21	10	10 48	11 21	7 59	8 27	
3	M		Fall of Acre, 1840	6 59	4 28	2 56	3 34	11	11 49	—	8 53	9 15	
4	Tu		Massacre at Warsaw, 1794	7 04	4 26	3 16	4 44	12	0 15	0 37	9 37	9 58	
5	W		Battle of Inkerman, 1854	7 24	4 24	3 38	5 54	13	0 59	1 20	10 17	10 35	
6	Th		Day breaks 5h. 7m.	7 44	4 23	4 7	7 3	○	1 39	1 57	10 54	11 11	
7	F		Twilight ends 6h. 19m.	7 64	4 21	4 41	8 8	15	2 16	2 33	11 28	11 44	
8	S		Cambridge Michaelmas Term divides	7 84	4 20	5 21	9 8	16	2 50	3 6	—	0 1	
9	S		21ST S. AFT. TRIN.	7 94	4 18	6 9	10 0	17	3 23	3 38	0 16	0 33	
10	M		(Prince of Wales born	7 104	4 16	7 4	10 45	18	3 55	4 11	0 49	1 6	
11	Tu		Day breaks 5h. 14m.	7 124	4 15	8 5	11 22	19	4 28	4 46	1 24	1 43	
12	W		Twilight ends 6h. 12m.	7 144	4 14	9 10	11 53	20	5 5	5 23	2 1	2 20	
13	Th		George Fox died, 1690	7 164	4 12	10 18	Aftern.	21	5 42	6 5	2 43	3 6	
14	F		Leibnitz died, 1716	7 184	4 11	11 26	0 39	☾	6 28	6 53	3 31	3 59	
15	S		<i>Machutus</i>	7 204	4 9	Morn.	0 58	23	7 21	7 55	4 33	5 10	
16	S		22ND S. AFT. TRIN.	7 214	4 8	0 37	1 18	25	8 32	9 7	5 45	6 20	
17	M		Westminster Bridge opened. (1750)	7 234	4 6	1 49	1 38	26	9 42	10 16	6 54	7 27	
18	Tu		Twilight ends 6h. 5m.	7 254	4 5	3 5	2 0	27	10 49	11 19	7 57	8 25	
19	W		Hogg died, 1836	7 274	4 4	4 27	2 25	28	11 47	—	8 51	9 13	
20	Th		Cape of Good Hope disc., 1497	7 284	4 3	5 48	2 57	29	0 13	0 35	9 37	10 1	
21	F		Princess Royal born, 1840	7 304	4 2	7 12	3 38	●	0 59	1 23	10 26	10 49	
22	S		Day breaks 5h. 30m.	7 324	4 1	8 29	4 31	1	1 48	2 11	11 12	11 35	
23	S		23RD S. AFT. TRIN.	7 334	4 0	9 32	5 39	2	2 34	2 57	11 58	—	
24	M		Lord Lyons died, 1858	7 353	3 59	10 27	6 57	3	3 20	3 43	0 21	0 46	
25	Tu		Michaelmas Term ends	7 363	3 58	11 7	8 18	4	4 8	4 34	1 12	1 37	
26	W		Twilight ends 5h. 59m.	7 383	3 57	11 37	9 37	5	4 59	5 25	2 3	2 30	
27	Th		Princess Mary of Cambridge born, 1833	7 403	3 56	Aftern.	10 57	6	5 52	6 18	2 56	3 23	
28	F		Washington Irving died. (1850)	7 413	3 55	0 23	Morn.	☽	6 45	7 13	3 51	4 22	
29	S		Wolsey died, 1530	7 433	3 54	0 41	0 12	8	7 44	8 18	4 56	5 32	
30	S		1ST SUND. IN ADV.	7 443	3 53	1 2	1 23	9	8 54	9 29	6 7	6 41	







VIEW IN GAETA, WITH THE CHURCH OF ST. ERASMUS.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



MARS continues in the constellation Pisces during this month as it has done since July, and is now moving northward. It still remains a conspicuous object during the evening, although much less brilliant than during October. It is close to Epsilon Piscium at 8h. 17m. a.m. of the 19th (see diagram), being then 7 m. (in time) to the east of that object. It is about 4 deg. south of the Moon at 8h. a.m. of the 29th. It rises at 1h. 36m. p.m. of Dec. 1, and a little before noon on the 31st, setting at 2h. 25m. a.m. at the beginning and at 1h. 30m. at the end of the month.

JUPITER is now becoming conveniently visible in the morning, rising about 1h. 30m. at the end of the month, and at 3h. 9m. a.m. at the beginning. It is at its greatest distance from the Sun at midnight of the 9th. It is about 6 deg. north of the Moon at 8h. 49m. p.m. of the 16th. It still continues in the constellation of Virgo.

SATURN remains in the constellation of Virgo throughout this month, and is seen in the eastern horizon about midnight at the end of the year, and the ring becomes plainly visible in the smallest telescopes. It is about 8 deg. north of the Moon at 2h. 53m. p.m. of the 15th.; at noon of Dec. 21 it is in conjunction with Eta Virginis (see diagram), and arrives in quadrature with the Sun at 4h. 8m. a.m. of the 27th. It rises at 1h. 28m. a.m. on Dec. 1, and at 20m. before midnight on Dec. 31.

URANUS remains in the constellation of Taurus, and is visible throughout the night. It rises at 4h. 15m. p.m. on Dec. 1, and at 2h. 15m. p.m. of Dec. 31. It is close to the Moon at 5h. 34m. p.m. of the 6th, and arrives in opposition to the Sun at 11h. 20m. p.m. of the 10th.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—Second satellite, Dec. 2, 4h. 43m. a.m., disappearance; first satellite, Dec. 17, 3h. 30m. a.m., disapp.; first satellite, Dec. 24, 5h. 24m. a.m., disapp.; third satellite, Dec. 31, 4h. 16m. a.m., reapp.

### THE GREAT COMET OF 1861.

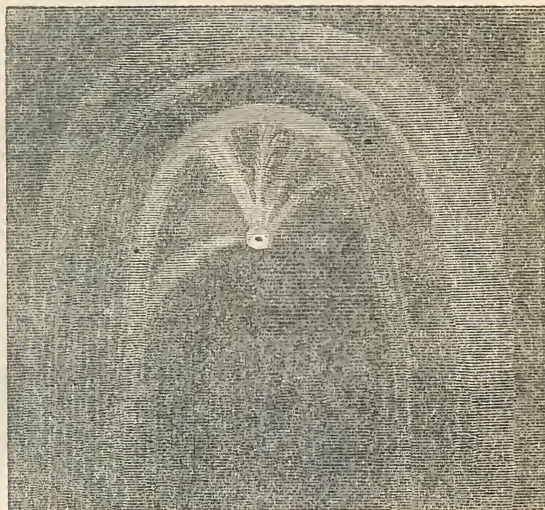
THE astronomical event of the present year has been, without doubt, the great comet which appeared so suddenly on the last day of June in Europe, but which had been visible in South America since the commencement of that month. In size and brilliancy it rivalled the most famous of those bodies seen either in modern or ancient times; but appeared without any of the baneful influences which in former ages held the world in awe at the approach of those fiery meteors. For the first eight or ten days of its appearance its aspect was truly magnificent, and one recalled to mind the hyperbolic phrases used in describing those objects in former times, such as "long as a street," "like an alley of trees," &c. After having been, literally speaking, a nine days' wonder, it dwindled gradually away, and by the end of July the giant had become a dwarf, and was scarcely looked at, except by professional astronomers. It remained, however, visible to the naked eye for some days longer, and I was able to see it without optical aid even at the middle of August: but it was not then brighter than a star of the sixth order, and one had to track its whereabouts in order to catch a glimpse of it at all. It then bore no sort of resemblance to the magnificent meteor whose tail was upwards of eighty degrees in length on July 5, reaching from the Great Bear to the principal star in Ophiuchus, and sending off a smaller tail towards Mu Bootis, as depicted in the Engraving.



HEAD OF THE COMET, JULY 11, MIDNIGHT.

In the comet of Donati, visible in the autumn of 1858, we had an opportunity of beholding a comet coming gradually into sight, and becoming brighter and brighter each successive evening, until it finally disappeared below the horizon a few days after it had arrived at its greatest brilliancy. In the present case we witnessed the reverse of this, the comet of 1861 gradually dying out, as it were, from natural causes, and at last becoming invisible on account of its great distance from the earth, being otherwise placed in a very favourable part of the heavens for observation. In some respects the telescopic appearances of the nuclei of both comets were alike, but the phenomena of the jets of light, and the apparently gaseous envelopes which rose from the head of Donati's comet nearly every night, and then drifted into the tail, were not so conspicuous or changeable in the present one, "the hood" of which (surrounding the nucleus) being almost constant, and preserving the same proportions as long as those features were visible. Mr. Wray (from whom we borrow the accompanying Engraving) perceived, however, great differences of light in the spurs or jets, which proceeded immediately from the nucleus, the only one which remained constant in brightness being that to the left, which

he could distinguish with his magnificent seven-inch aperture telescope as long as the luminous sector was visible. This drawing was taken on the night of July 4. On the morning of July 4 the other telescopic view of the comet was taken by the writer, by means of a fine achromatic of seven feet focus and five inches aperture, kindly placed at his disposal by J. Buckingham, Esq., C.E. From observations taken on June 30 at Cambridge, and by measurements on July 3 and 5, made by Mr. Buckingham, the writer calculated the following parabolic orbit:—Perihelion passage, June 11, 678; long. of perihelion, 249 deg. 15 min. 2 sec.; long. of ascending node, 278 deg. 59 min. 32 sec.; inclination, 85 deg. 38 min. 58 sec.; log. least distance, 9.91476, with the motion direct. Since then the orbit has been recal-



NUCLEUS OF COMET AS SEEN BY MR. WRAY.

culated, and has been found to be *elliptic*, the comet passing round the Sun in 180 years, and it has been suspected to be the same as the comet of 1684. At any rate it is entirely different from the great expected comet, which must take quite a different path round the Sun from the above, and the only resemblance between the two is, that their motion round the central luminary is in the same direction, the inclination of its plane and the dimensions of its orbit being altogether different. On July 11, instead of branching out as formerly, the comet became narrower as it left the head, as seen in the diagram, which is taken with my five-foot telescope.

Not only did the tail of the comet (as it appeared in the sky) become smaller each day, but the *actual* dimensions of that appendage decreased very rapidly after July 4. On that day its length was upwards of twenty millions of miles, but by the middle of July it had diminished to little more than one-fourth of that size. It appeared to have attained its maximum between July 1 and 5, when its length could not have been less than twenty-five millions of miles. It was noticed that it was not *brightest* when it was *longest*, and that it had perceptibly faded in lustre after July 2.

The most singular fact connected with this comet is that it is exceedingly probable that the earth passed through its tail on the afternoon of June 30. Indeed, Mr. Hind and others noticed a peculiar glare in the sky on that evening, which they at first attributed to auroral light. Mr. Pape, however, calculates that it was distant upwards of two millions of miles on that occasion. Previous to this it was considered that no comet ever approached the earth nearer than a million and a half of miles. Such was the case with the comet of Lexell, of 1770. Dr. Clausen, of Dorpat, has calculated that at 5 p.m. of July 1, 1770, that object was distant only 363 semidiameters of the earth, or about 1,400,000 miles. At this time the nebulosity surrounding the nucleus subtended an angle of 2 deg. 23 min., whence it would appear that the real diameter was 59,000 miles.

### SOLAR AND LUNAR HALOS.

SEVERAL beautiful halos have been seen during the year 1861, although none so complicated as the diagrams here given, one of which (the solar) was seen in Norway, whilst the lunar halo was sketched at Dr. Lee's Observatory at Hartwell, and is fully described in Admiral Smyth's valuable work "Speculum Hartwellianum." Halos are always seen on cirrus cloud. It very seldom happens that they are the forerunners of fine weather—storms and rain almost constantly follow their appearance in the course of the following day, and the barometer is generally falling at the same time. They are due to prisms of ice floating in the distant regions of the atmosphere. According to the shapes of those crystals the luminous circles are more or less numerous and complicated. In solar halos the crown of the arch and the right and left extremities are frequently coloured and much brighter than the other portions of the circle, producing the phenomena of *mock suns*. The most remarkable lunar halo of modern times was that seen by Hevelius at Dantzic on March 30, 1660. The Moon was surrounded by an entire whitish circle, in which were two mock moons, displaying various colours, and shooting out long whitish beams at intervals. Another circle surrounded the first, reaching to the horizon, and at the summits of each of those circles inverted coloured arches were seen, the lower having the least curvature of the two. The diameter of the inner circle, as measured by Bevelius was 45 deg.; that of the exterior was 90 deg. The latter circle vanished first, then the largest of the inverted circles, and last of all the inner circle disappeared.

Small coloured circles round the celestial bodies are more rare in the northerly than in southern countries. Under the torrid zone beautiful prismatic colours are of nightly occurrence. Between the 15th deg. of latitude and the equator small halos surround the planet Venus, in which the colours of



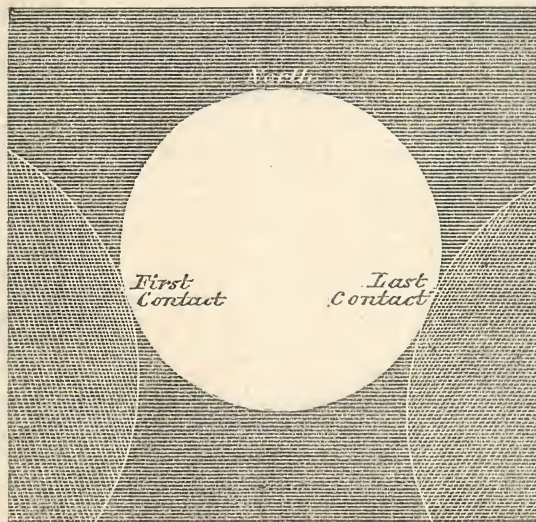
orange, purple and violet are distinctly perceived. Humboldt, however, was never able to see them round even the brightest stars, such as Canopus, Sirius, or Achernar.

### MAGELLANIC CLOUDS.

THE most remarkable celestial objects in the Southern Hemisphere, and which are always beheld with astonishment and curiosity by the traveller, are the coal-sack in the Milky Way, the Southern Cross, and last, but not least, the Magellanic Clouds. We give a representation of their appearance as seen by the naked eye, and as taken by Sir J. Herschel, who had studied their conformation with the greatest interest and enthusiasm. Their general aspect to the naked eye on a clear night is that of nebulous patches equal in brightness to the neighbouring portions of the Milky Way, which, as is known, are the most brilliant districts of that wonderful circle. When the Moon is bright the smaller is completely obliterated, and the larger nearly so. The Nebecula Minor is almost circular, and is brightest at the centre. It is filled with nebulous matter of all degrees of resolvability, and of stars of all sizes; but the surrounding portion of the sky is almost completely barren. The Nebecula Major consists of the same "large tracts and ill-defined patches of irresolvable nebula and of nebosity in every stage of resolution up to perfectly-resolved stars like the Milky Way," which are seen in the smaller one. In the general complexity of structure, and of its richness in those objects, it leaves the smaller one behind. In our northern hemisphere we have the regions of Virgo and Coma Berenices, in which almost all the clusters and nebulae are congregated; but even these far-famed districts are nothing in comparison with the Magellanic clouds in respect to richness. But in the intermixture of stars and unresolved nebosity the Nebecula, as Sir J. Herschel states, "must be regarded as systems *sui generis*, which have no analogues in our hemisphere. To the naked eye the greater nebula exhibits the appearance of an axis of light, which seems to open out at its extremities to somewhat oval sweeps, recalling, in some faint degree, the appearance of that extraordinary object Messier 27."

### ECLIPSES IN 1862.

In the year 1862 there are three Eclipses of the Sun (viz., on June 26, Nov. 21, and Dec. 20, all of which are partial) and two Total Eclipses of the Moon (viz., on June 11 and Dec. 6). The latter is the only one visible at London, and then be only partly so. The first contact with the shadow occurs at



CONTACTS OF THE SHADOW OF THE EARTH WITH THE MOON  
ON THE MORNING OF DEC. 6, 1862.

5h. 46m. a.m. of Dec. 6; the beginning of the total phase at 6h. 54m. a.m.; the middle of the Eclipse at 7h. 40m. a.m.; the end of total phase at 8h. 26m. a.m.; and the last contact with the shadow at 9h. 35m. a.m. At London the Moon sets at 7h. 57m. a.m. The points of first and last contact are given in the accompanying diagram.

### SOLAR SPOTS.

THE number of spots which have appeared on the Sun during the last three years has been very remarkable. In the August of 1861 its aspect was especially curious, its surface being dotted over with large spots, flung without order or regularity along the equatorial zone, and the faculae or bright streaks were equally plentiful, and of extraordinary brilliancy. We have given in the diagram the position of the more conspicuous spots as seen on Aug. 20 with a fine achromatic of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. aperture. It is more than suspected that the spots appear in great numbers at regular intervals of time, and that a similar cycle exists for the minima. No astronomer has attended to the subject more than Professor Wolf, who has examined innumerable observations and MSS., and collected information from every quarter in relation to his favourite subject. Since the discovery of the telescope Professor Wolf finds that the maxima of the number of spots visible occurred in the years 1611, 1619, 1634, 1645, 1655, 1666, 1679, 1689, 1698, 1712, 1723, 1734, 1745, 1755, 1765, 1776, 1785, 1799, 1811, 1823, 1834, 1844, and 1856; showing a period of about eleven years. Within the last 112 years Professor Wolf, from a discussion of 23,000 observations, has found the following maxima—1750, 1761, 1769, 1779, 1788, 1804, 1816, 1829, 1837, 1848, and 1861. We may state here that Lescarbaut's planet was strictly looked for during the month of March, 1861, though without success. Professor Wolf points out the following spots which were observed on the Sun, and which he suspects might be the planet—1798, Jan. 18; 1802, Oct. 10; 1819, Oct. 9; 1820, Feb. 12.

### SATELLITES OF SATURN.

IT is well known that it is during the absence of the ring the satellites of Saturn are best seen. At the last disappearance of the ring, indeed, the eighth satellite was independently detected by Mr. Lassell at Liverpool and Mr. Bond in America. We give a Sketch of the seven satellites as seen by the latter astronomer during the absence of the ring in 1848.

The new satellite discovered on the same night by Mr. Lassell and Mr. Bond is considered to be the faintest. It makes a revolution round the primary in about twenty-eight days, and is, therefore, the seventh in order of distance from the central body. With a telescope of four inches aperture five of the moons of Saturn can be readily distinguished—viz., the sixth in order of distance and the brightest (found by Huyghens); the eighth satellite, and the third, fourth, and fifth, discovered by Cassini. The first and second satellites, detected by Herschel, and the seventh, discovered by Bond and Lassell, are far more difficult to be seen. The sixth, or brightest, is supposed to be about the size of the planet Mars.

The same changes in brilliancy which occur in the satellites of Jupiter are noticed in those of Saturn. The exterior planet completely disappears when it is to the east of the planet, and is at its brightest point shortly after its passage through inferior conjunction. At some points of its orbit this satellite is fainter than the third, and scarcely brighter than the second.

### JUPITER AND SATELLITES.

DURING the year 1861 a very curious appearance was generally noticed in the satellites of Jupiter whilst passing over the disc of the planet, particularly in the transit of the fourth. We are indebted to Mr. Wray for the diagram and accompanying facts, which were observed with his excellent telescope of seven-inch aperture. In regard to the transit of the satellite, on April 5, Mr. Wray states—"1st. On the complete immersion of the satellite, and for some moments afterwards, it was quite invisible, its luminous surface not being distinguishable from the edge of Jupiter's disc. 2nd. The satellite first became visible as a grey round spot, darker than Jupiter's disc at about three or four diameters of the satellite's disc inside Jupiter's limb. 3rd. At eight diameters the satellite (*a*) was still sensibly luminous when compared with the shadow of the third moon (*b*) seen on Jupiter's disc at the same time. 4th. At about twelve diameters of the satellite within Jupiter's limb it appeared absolutely black, and so transited the disc without alteration to the centre." The remarkable appearance of Jupiter on April 24 is thus described by the same observer:—"The southern equatorial dark belt was completely studded with what appeared to be luminous projections resembling a string of beads—five of such projections were exceedingly vivid, and many more were seen by glimpses. Five other very bright spots were seen steadily on the northern equatorial belt, and many more occasionally. At one time, during a sudden calmness of the atmosphere, I could make out at least ten of those spots on the southern and eight on the northern belt. The grey pyramidal spot which extended obliquely from the northern to the southern equatorial belt I have repeatedly seen. At its most southern extremity on the night in question a bright round spot was distinctly made out, and this I saw again on the 8th of May."

### ENCKE'S COMET.

THE celebrated comet of three and a half years period will again pay a visit on the earth during this spring, of which early intelligence shall be given in the columns of the *Illustrated London News*. The Engraving is from a drawing by Professor P. Smyth, taken with the celebrated Hartwell equatorial, in 1848. This comet was first detected by Mechain on Jan. 17, 1786, near the star Beta Aquarii, when it was pretty large and bright, but without a tail. It was not seen again until Nov. 7, 1795, when Miss Caroline Herschel, sister of the celebrated Sir W. Herschel, detected it near Gamma Cygni, and it was observed frequently at this appearance. On the evening of Oct. 20, 1805, it was again discovered, almost simultaneously, by M. Pons at Marseilles, Professor Herth at Frankfurt, and M. Bouvard at Paris. On Nov. 26, 1818, it was again found by M. Pons, and was observed until Jan. 12, 1819. Up to this time, however, it was not suspected that these comets were in any way connected with each other. On calculating an orbit from the last observations it was found by Professor Encke that no parabola would satisfy the observed places, but that the real path of the comet must be an ellipse, with a period of about three years and a quarter. Professor Encke therefore announced that it would again become visible in May, 1822, and it was duly found true to its appointed place in that year. The same predictions were made and confirmed as to its appearance in 1825, 1828, 1832, 1835, 1838, 1842, 1845, 1848, 1852, 1855, and 1858. On its appearance in 1838 it could be discerned, in the constellation of Draco, without the assistance of a telescope. On the 6th of October, 1848, Professor Bond found it to be just visible to the naked eye, and it remained so until the 22nd of the same month. Its general appearance, however, is that of a telescopic comet—viz., a bright nucleus, surrounded by nebulous matter. Sometimes, however, a tail has been perceived, and even an emanation or jet of light proceeding from the nucleus towards the sun, similar to that in the great comet of the present year, has been noticed. At its aphelion this comet is 390,000,000 millions of miles from the sun, and at its perihelion only 32,000,000 of miles from that luminary. The period is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  years.

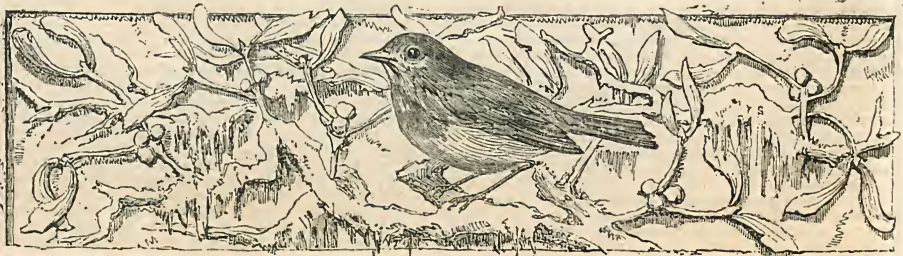
**AEROLITES.**—The nature of these remarkable bodies, their formation, and their appearance in our atmosphere, have been deeply considered by M. Haidinger, the eminent geologist of Vienna, whose observations thereon have been communicated to the French Academy in a paper containing the following resumé of his propositions:—"By the Almighty word of God there sprang from nothing into space matter in a state of extreme subdivision endowed with all the manifold properties which are the object of our daily researches. The worlds, or celestial bodies composed of cosmic dust, next appeared. The pressure of the exterior layers over the interior soon determined an elevation of temperature, and then began the reaction of the interior of these bodies against the exterior surface. A solid crust was formed while the interior of the mass was solidifying. The difference of the exterior and interior tensions and dilatations led to an explosion of some of the bodies, by which fragments were projected into space among the fixed stars. One of these fragments in its course met with the atmosphere of the earth, and by its cosmic force resists it, and thus develops heat and light, and the exterior of the aerolite is soon melted and rounded by the action of the heated air, and silence is broken up by its entrance into our atmosphere, accompanied with the well-known meteoric phenomena. The aerolite falls to the earth by virtue of its gravity, and is so much the hotter as the matter of which it is formed is a good conductor of heat."





CHRISTMAS LOAD.

D. OF M.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN			MOON.			HIGH WATER AT			
		Rises.		Sets.	Rises.		Sets.	Lond. Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.	
		u. m.	h. m.	u. m.	u. m.	h. m.	u. m.	u. m.	h. m.	u. m.	h. m.
1 M	Day breaks 5h. 41m.	7 45	3 53	1 20	2 35	10 10	3 10	36	7 14	7 47	
2 Tu	First Service at St. Paul's, 1697	7 46	3 52	1 43	3 45	11 11	9 11	40	8 18	8 46	
3 W	James II. abdicated, 1688	7 48	3 51	2 8	4 55	12 —	0 8	9 10	9 33		
4 Th	Twilight ends 5h. 56m.	7 50	3 51	2 40	5 59	13 0	32	0 55	9 53	10 14	
5 F	Mozart died, 1792	7 51	3 50	3 18	7 0	14 1	15	1 36	10 33	10 51	
6 S	St. Nicholas	7 52	3 50	4 4	7 55	15 1	55	2 13	11 9	11 28	
7 S	2ND SUND. IN ADV.	7 53	3 50	4 57	8 42	16 2	31	2 50	11 45	—	
8 M	Robert Baxter died, 1691	7 55	3 49	5 56	9 22	17 3	7	3 24	0 2	0 18	
9 Tu	Day breaks 5h. 51m.	7 56	3 49	7 1	9 54	18 3	40	3 58	0 36	0 53	
10 W	Twilight ends 5h. 55 m.	7 57	3 49	8 7	10 21	19 4	15	4 32	1 10	1 27	
11 Th	Charles XII. killed, 1718	7 58	3 49	9 13	10 44	20 4	49	5 5	1 43	2 2	
12 F	Cromwell decl. Protector, 1658	7 59	3 49	10 22	11 32	21 5	24	5 43	2 21	2 42	
13 S	St. Lucy	8 03	3 49	11 32	11 23	22 6	4	6 26	3 4	3 26	
14 S	3RD SUND. in ADV.	8 13	3 49	Morn.	11 41	23 6	48	7 13	3 51	4 18	
15 M	Isaac Walton died, 1683	8 23	3 49	0 44	Aftern.	24 7	40	8 9	4 47	5 21	
16 Tu	Cambridge Mich. Term ends	8 33	3 49	1 59	0 23	25 8	43	9 18	5 56	6 30	
17 W	Oxford Mich. Term ends	8 33	3 49	3 19	0 51	26 9	52	10 28	7 6	7 41	
18 Th	S. Rogers died, 1856	8 43	3 50	4 38	1 26	27 11	3	11 36	8 14	8 43	
19 F	Day breaks 5h. 59m.	8 53	3 50	5 59	2 11	28 —	0	5	9 11	9 39	
20 S	Lord Macaulay died, 1860	8 53	3 50	7 12	3 12	29 0	33	1 10	10 6	10 34	
21 S	4TH SUND. IN ADV.	8 63	3 51	8 12	4 26	30 1	28	1 56	11 0	11 26	
22 M	[Shortest Day]	8 63	3 51	8 59	5 49	1 2	22	2 48	11 50	—	
23 Tu	King James II. escaped, 1688	8 73	3 52	9 37	7 12	2 3	12	3 37	0 15	0 39	
24 W	Twilight ends 5h. 58m.	8 73	3 52	10 4	8 36	3 4	1	4 25	1 3	1 27	
25 Th	CHRISTMAS DAY	8 83	3 53	10 27	9 56	4 4	49	5 12	1 50	2 15	
26 F	St. Stephen	8 83	3 54	10 47	11 11	5 5	37	6 1	2 39	3 2	
27 S	Keats died, 1820	8 83	3 55	11 7	Morn.	6 6	24	6 47	3 25	3 47	
28 S	1ST S. AFT. CHRIST.	8 83	3 55	11 28	0 23	7 7	9	7 34	4 12	4 40	
29 M	Thomas à Becket assassinat. 1170	8 83	3 56	11 48	1 34	8 8	2	8 34	5 12	5 46	
30 Tu	Order of Jesuits established, 1535	8 83	3 57	Aftern.	2 44	9 9	8	9 42	6 20	6 56	
31 W	Silvester	8 93	3 58	0 41	3 51	10 10	18	10 52	7 30	8 6	



T. Macgovern



PATH OF THE NEW COMET FROM ITS DISCOVERY ON JUNE 30 TO AUGUST 9.





## NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

AUTUMN has now shaken down all the faded leaves that have so long hung trembling and withering on the branches, and November, with puffed cheeks, is busy blowing them before him into ditches and under hedges, and damp, low-lying places, to rot under the frost and snow, rain and darkness, of the fast-coming winter. Though sky and earth look saddening, there are myriads of unseen fingers at work placing the fallen leaves over the sleeping flowers to shelter them from the bitter blast and the black frost, until they again feel the warm breathing of spring, when they will throw off their light covering, and *once more* open their beautiful eyes to look at the sun. Sometimes, after the late autumn rains the meadows lose their withered and arid look, and for a few days assume the refreshing green of spring, though not a flower can be tempted out to show itself through that treacherous covering which one night's frost may blacken and destroy and leave not a vernal trace behind. The cattle stretch their necks over the fence of the foldyard and seem to wonder why they are kept there, eating dry hay and cut straw, while such pleasant pasturage lies before them; and sometimes the farmer will let them out to eat their fill of the short eddish; but when night comes they seem glad to go back to the foldyard, with its warm, dry straw, for the wind blows not there so cold and cutting as it did through those open and naked hedges. Either the sound of the thrasher's flail or the clank of the machine is heard from morning till night, and we almost wonder that a fowl is left alive, so close do they venture to the impending danger while pecking about the thrashing floor. The flower-garden is a waste; for, if there has been a frosty night or two, and after that rain and fog, the chrysanthemums look as if they had been boiled and thrown away, and only the rosemary shows some sign of life that promises soon to be in flower. In the kitchen-garden the high banks of earthed-up celery and the parsley borders show long trails of green, while the kale, brocoli, and savoy are valued more now than all the tender green of summer. While the wind blows without the thrifty housewife consoles herself within doors with the knowledge that she has neglected nothing; that all the delicate fruits which would not otherwise keep are preserved, that the more hardy are stored up in dry places. She looks up with a smile at her great hams and fitches, sees the onions hanging in nets beside brown, dry bundles of sage; knows that the stubble-fod geese are safe in the strawyard; that she has but to give orders for one of the fattest to be killed; to uncover some of those potatoes which when boiled are like flour; to go into the storeroom for an apronful of apples for the sauce, and soon there will be a savoury dinner on the table that will scent the whole house.

The storm without may roar and rustle,  
She does not mind the storm a whistle.—Burns.

In the sheds and round about the farm there are oxen, sheep, and pigs, fat and ready for the Christmas market, and her husband is out looking after them, and seeing that nothing is neglected, for he hopes to obtain a prize with that pretty round heifer, and knows that that handsome steer is sure to be commended; for he has already won medals of gold and silver, and knows almost to a pound how much flesh he can put on the back of his prime shorthorns without destroying their symmetry. He will take a rule, and show you that the forelegs of that pretty heifer are sixteen inches apart; point out the beauty of her eye, her handsome head, light bone, and, while you feel the meat that is on her, you begin to think of red fires, girdlons, rump steaks and shalots, dishes of mealy potatoes, and a foaming jug of his own good, strong, homebrewed ale. But, perhaps, there is already a sparerib before the fire, for there were signs of pig-killing near the large outhouse, and that, sprinkled with sage, and those melting mashed apples, are a capital makeshift on a cold November day. And those prize pigs! what, we wonder, will the cooks do with all the fat? Cut them up, take the bones out, and put the fat into bladders; which we almost think would pass for lard without any other preparation. And yet they say every bit of a pig is good—from his bone to his chop, either as pickled pork or cured bacon: even his ears, his tail, and his chittlings are liked by some, eaten hot with mustard. For our part, we should prefer the sheep. Who has not heard of "a leg of mutton and trimmings" or sat down at this season of the year to a "leg-of-mutton supper" with a great dish of mashed turnips, as much as the strong-armed maiden could carry in, and another of potatoes, a third of greens, that made the table creak again when set upon it? Every here and there "boats" of caper sauce are sailing about the great white sea of tablecloth, steering in on this side between the turnips and on that between the Mont Blanc of snowlike potatoes. Not a man round but what can eat a pound and a half of solid meat, and drink a quart of ale with it. Were they weighed before and after supper the difference would be many pounds. One or two may burst now and then, but, as for bile or indigestion, they are never troubled with either, and the survivors think that is a great comfort.

Very often countrymen will come miles to one of these suppers, but few like to go back again by themselves when the night is dark, rainy, or windy. They know who lies buried under the post where three cross roads meet, and who is said to "come again at twelve o'clock at night," and chase late wayfarers as far as the gibbet-post. And those gibbet-irons do swing and creak, and seem to send out strange unearthly sounds over the darkness, causing a timid man, when he can hardly see an arm's length before him, to look "nine ways at once," and hardly to know which he is pursuing. Strange tales could the old village carrier tell, were he so minded, of what he has fancied he has seen and heard when journeying slowly along those lonely roads alone, sometimes in the dark, at others with the lantern hanging from the front of his tilted cart, which seemed, in snowy weather, to throw sheeted ghosts on the embankments with its shifting light, awful enough to have made him set off for home and leave his heavily-laden, slow-paced cart behind him. He has heard chains rattle as he passed old ruined stables, and seen trees take strange shapes as they appeared to walk on before him; knows who was sitting in the church porch he passed—though the person was in bed all the time—and was not the least surprised when they told him for whose death the passing-bell was sounding, as "he expected it before." He knows where murders have been committed, and has seen blue lights burning over the spots where the murdered are buried. Though the remains have never been discovered, yet he "could point the very places out if he liked, as them blue lights only burn there."

How anxiously his arrival is looked for at the village on Christmas Eve, when he has so many things to bring that are needed for the morrow—for many a Christmas pudding is depending on the safe return of the old village carrier; and he never disappoints his customers, for "slow, but sure," is his reply when they complain of his late arrival. Then he has such a dog! To hear the old man talk you would almost fancy that there never had been his equal before. He attributes his safety to his dog, and has left it in charge of his cart for hours together—"Keeper will let any stranger put anything he likes in the cart, but only

let him try to take it out again, that's all!" And he tells how a young grocer once put a basket in by mistake that ought to have gone by another carrier, and how Keeper pinnled the grocer and held him fast until he came up and liberated him.

He can tell you all about the many rare and valuable dogs that for years have been intrusted to him to deliver at hall and manor house, rectory and grange. He will take a great interest in them; and says, "I got many many a cup of ale when I have to leave parcels at them 'ere places, for asking after the good health of the dogs I have delivered." Then he will tell you of the trouble he had with the little white bull bitch; how she dragged at the rope he tied her to under the cart until she wellnigh hanged herself, and how he quite pitied the poor animal; and if there was a mile or two of road to go with only an odd house here and there he let her at liberty and she trotted beside him like a little lamb; how at last they came to Farmer Strowson's bull-field, when she made one dash through the hedge and had his great black bull by the nose, "Hey! before you could say Jack Robinson; and if you'd seen her hanging on and the bull running round the close, roaring as if he were stark staring mad, and trying to throw her over his head, then stooping down to trample on her, then butting at the ground with his horns, then setting off again roaring, while he couldn't get rid on her a no bow, ya" would never he forgotten it—no, not if you'd lived as long as Methewsusalem." Next he tells you about that little terrier that was such a one for rats, and how the farmers used to come and borrow it when they were "overrun wi' the nasty verment;" of the spaniel he was taking to the squire—that got away, and swam the river, and was home again at her old master's, twenty miles off, before the next morning; of the "little black 'un" that they were forced to send away again, as it flew at every cat it saw, and went bang through the Rector's study window after the cat he saw inside, killed the cat, and broke the globe of gold fishes, "beside smashing an owl jar that he'd had remains in of Romans, or someutt or another of that kind, and had cost a sight o' money;" how he took a real old English bloodhound to the lord of the manor because he had had no end of sheep stolen, and though he offered a great reward, could not discover the sheepstealers anywhere; when, after he got the bloodhound, and when more sheep were stolen, the dog scented the footsteps of the thieves, tracked them to where the carcasses of the sheep were hidden in a sawpit in the wood, then round and back again to the village, and up to a cottage where Black Ben the poacher lived, and where the marked sheepskins were found hidden under the thatch—and how "Ben" another thief as lodged we him was both transported for life, and the squire acted like a feyther to the thief's wife and bairns after he was sent away, an' made young Ben his head gamekeeper." As for the greyhounds he has delivered to gentlemen, according to his account, they almost outrun their own shadows, "and won every manner of thing at the coursing matches that they tried for."

He has no end of stories about the wonderful sagacity of shepherd-dogs, which, he says, "can do owt but talk; though I think they do that at times—leastwise so that sheep can understand 'em;"—of how they have driven flocks of sheep from one place to another, while their masters have remained behind drinking, or kept them at the tollgate for an hour together without allowing one to pass through until the drover came up;—of how they made the flock turn either to the right hand or to the left, only through barking, also clearing the way for a vehicle to pass by running about on one side, and seeming to say, "Now, then, silly sheeps-heads, do you want to be run over?" and that they know what the dog says, and all scamper on the other side of the road, "like old boots." Then he has a story about another terrier, a real Skye, "that was such a one for poultry, whether it was alive or dead, cooked or trussed really. He would have them if they was comeatable anyhow." He tells how his old woman, as he calls his wife, went of an errand one evening for the squire's good lady, with a piled-up basket of delicacies for a young lady that was ailing—fruit, preserves, cream, eggs, butter, and at the top a couple of beautiful young fowls. That the Skye terrier was sitting at a window over the kitchen, "between lights"—that is, when it was neither light nor dark—and she, seeing him with his long white hair hanging over his face, took it for an old man, and asked him what time it was, when, instead of answering her, he poked out his head (no doubt the white cloth had partly come off), and took up the couple of fowls, which were trussed and tied together, in his mouth. That his old woman called him all the "thieves and rogues she could lay her tongue to, and said he would come to the gallows, in spite of his grey hairs." Then she knocked at the door, and when a young woman opened it, asked her if she had a grandfather with grey hair, and when she replied she had, his old woman up and told her that he had stolen a couple of fowls out of her basket, to which the young woman replied that was impossible, as he had been bedridden for years. That when she pointed to the window they looked up and saw the dog crunching one of the fowls; "and so it all ended through them paying for the poultry, and my old dame getting laughed at for being such a goose as to take a Skye terrier for an old, grey-haired grandfather."

So the old carrier jogs on merrily his way from year to year, moving like a clock, whatever may be the weather, and doing his best to amuse his passengers by telling them all about what he has seen and heard during the forty long years he has been the village carrier, "along all that line o' road." Not unmoved does he carry messages of comfort and tidings of sorrow, for many of his customers cannot write, so tell him what they have to say; and if it is good news he delivers it with a smile; if sad, with a sigh. Nor do the tears of the old man lie deep down; and many a time they have delivered a melancholy message when his tongue refused utterance. On the dry, barren highway, covered with summer dust, between the bare hedgerows in winter, when the roadside streams are frozen and the water-flags cut like swords if you touch them, he plods along his way, never increasing his speed, for he argues, "The old horse likes his own pace best, and it lasts longest." But they do say that at Christmas time, when he has so many parcels to deliver, at almost every house along the road, and has to drink the healths of such a number of his customers, to "wish them all a merry Christmas, and plenty of 'em!" he gets a little tol-o'-ish, and keeps on "Gee-ing!" and "Woa-ing!" his horse from one side of the road to the other; that the wheels leave zigzag marks, and it is quite evident the old man cannot see straight;—that when they tell him of it he only laughs, and says, "Well, well, the road did seem a bit crooked now and then, I own; but Christmas only comes once a year." What tales he will tell you of the Christmases that were kept fifty years ago, in his father's time, when they were forced to have a pair of horses to the cart. "Such a cloud of currants, and raisins, and candied peel, and sugar, as we did bring in them 'ere old times of a Christmas! it was a sight, sure-ly!" There is one spot on the road at which, on his return, he always stops his cart, and takes off his hat, if it is light. It is there the spire of his native village first comes in sight. Does he mutter a prayer? Does he think of the dead that lie around it? No one can tell; for when asked why he does so, his answer is, "I suppose it's a way I've got."





JUPITER'S FOURTH SATELLITE, APRIL 5, 1861.



JUPITER, APRIL 24, 1861.



GREAT COMET AS SEEN WITH THE NAKED EYE, JULY 5, 1861.



HEAD OF GREAT COMET, JULY 4, 1861.



ENCKE'S COMET, 1848.





SOLAR HALO, OCT. 4, 1839.



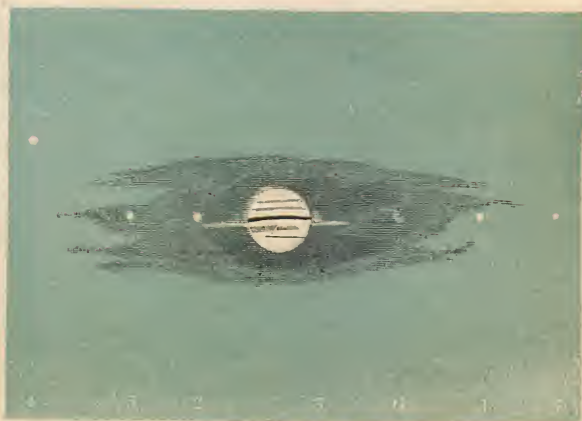
LUNAR HALO, SEEN AT THE HARTWELL OBSERVATORY MARCH 23, 1853.



MAGELLANIC CLOUDS AS SEEN WITH THE NAKED EYE.



FINE GROUP OF SPOTS ON THE SUN, AUGUST 20, 1851.



SATURN AND HIS SEVEN SATELLITES, 1848.





JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.





MARCH AND APRIL.





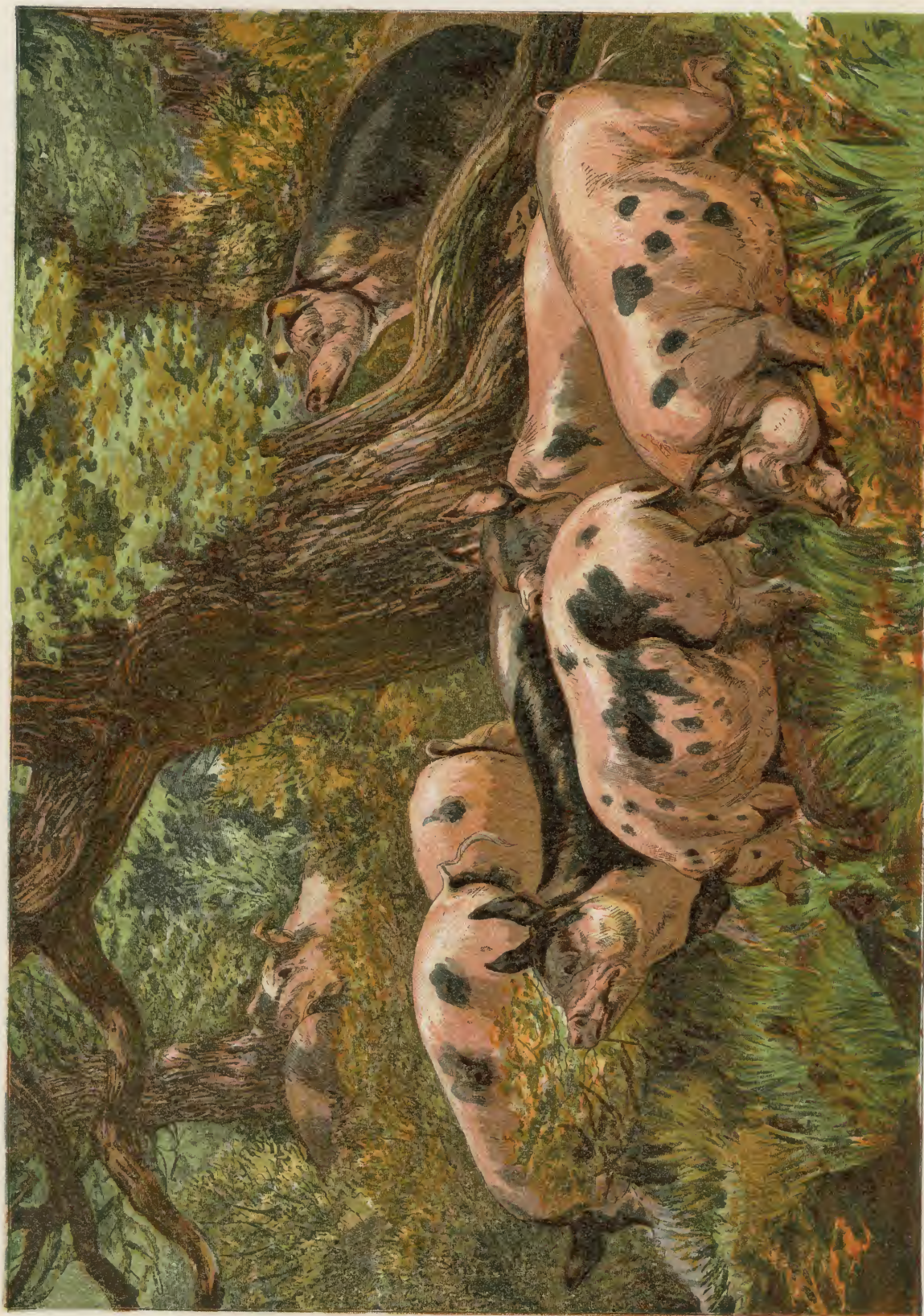
MAY AND JUNE.





JULY AND AUGUST.





SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.





NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.